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GETTYSBURG BATTLE.

Sickles Helps to Clear Up Historical Discrepancies,

Supporting His Claim of Saving the Union Army.

Gen. Meade's Reputation Suffers in Consequence.

Arguments Begun in the Trial of the Chicago Anarchists.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, August 13.—General Sickles has replied to the letter recently published in the Philadelphia Weekly Press from General Meade, dated in 1870, to Col. Benedict of Burlington Vt. Gen. Sickles says Gen. Meade's letter must have been written without deliberation, without revision and without comparison with the official report of the battle by Meade in October, 1864, and his testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war in March, 1864. General Meade is altogether mistaken in speaking of the charges, insinuations and attacks on him by me. I have never spoken of his conduct at Gettysburg except in my testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war in February, 1864. General Meade's testimony was given in the following month and with full knowledge of my statements, none of which were contradicted by him when he testified. The report of the committee upon the conduct of the war justified me and censured him. It must not be supposed that General Meade had a controversy with General Sickles only. Other corps commanders made protests also. After General Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg Major General Slocum, commanding the right wing of the army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, in an official communication to General Meade, arraigns him for a series of inaccuracies, to use the mildest phrase, in General Meade's report of Gettysburg, by which great injustice was done to General Slocum, and the corps at his command. After reciting so much of General Meade's report as relates to the operation of his (Slocum's) command, General Slocum said: Yet the facts in the case are very nearly the reverse of the above in every particular and directly in contradiction to the facts as set forth in the reports of Generals Geary and Williams. Brigadier General Williams, commanding the 12th corps, in an official communication to Major General Slocum, dated December 26, 1863, points out four serious misstatements in General Meade's report relating to the operations of the 12th corps on the 2d day of July. I could amplify similar proofs, showing characteristic inaccuracy of General Meade in his official reports of his military operations. General Meade knew nothing of Gettysburg, and he so stated to the committee on the conduct of the war. Also by my letter to General Meade written at Gettysburg at 9 o'clock the night of July 1st asking his approval of my march made without orders and urging him to come to Gettysburg with his army, describing it as a good place to fight a battle and pointing out to him that its weak place would be on his left, as it proved to be the next day, when I was left unsupported for two hours to resist Longstreet's assault. After General Meade had brought his forces up to Gettysburg and reconnoitered the position he was dissatisfied and frequently spoke of it on the second of July as "no place to fight a battle." He so expressed himself in the council of war held on the night of the second after this council had decided to stay and fight it out. General Slocum thus describes what took place: "General Meade said, 'Well, gentlemen, the question is settled. We will remain here, but I wish to say that I consider this no place to fight a battle.'" This was after the combats of the first and second of July, and after 20,000 union soldiers had fallen on that field. General Meade seemed to manifest resentment to every corps commander who had been instrumental in the selection of Gettysburg as our battlefield. He owed his splendid position either to Buford, Reynolds and Howard or the divisions of Wadsworth, Doubleday and Robinson, yet all of these officers with the exception of Reynolds who was killed suffered marks of his displeasure or were dismissed with scant recognition of their services. In Howard's case congress interposed to do him justice when he received their formal vote of thanks for his choice of our position on Cemetery Ridge, the Gibraltar of Gettysburg. Nevertheless neither Howard nor Slocum was welcome in Meade's army and sought service in the west under Sherman, where both gained so much distinction. General Meade was surprised by the attack of Longstreet on the union left on the afternoon of the second of July. No preparations, however, were made by the commanding general to meet Longstreet's assault. There was no order of battle. General Meade had not personally reconnoitered the position, though frequently solicited by Generals Sickles, General Hunt, chief of artillery, and General Tremain, his chief of engineers, to do so. This appears in the testimony of General Hunt and in the report of General Tremain. Not only was no preparation made by General Meade to meet the attacks upon his left, the position held, but he deprived me and himself of the only effective support he had upon his left flank by this unaccountable withdrawal of Buford's division of cavalry, which held the Emmetsburg road and covered our left flank, including Round Top, until a late hour on the morning of the second. Gen. Grey's division of infantry had been withdrawn from the left very early in the morning of the second. These dispositions imposed upon me, thus weakened by the withdrawal of two divisions, the whole responsibility of resisting the formidable attack of General Lee upon our left flank. The first support that reached me was Bird's division.

The Anarchist Trial.

CHICAGO, August 13.—In Judge Gary's court room this morning Zeisler resumed his address and began by impeaching the testimony of Witness Waller, which, he said, was untrustworthy; first, because he was paid for, and second, because the conduct of the conspirators was not such as it would have been had the word "Ruhe" meant what he said it did, or if the prisoners were aware of its alleged significance. There might have been a grain of truth, the speaker said, in what Gilmer and Waller testified to, but most of their stories were concocted by them. Zeisler concluded by declaring that the state's attorney was blinded by malice and influenced by the police conspiracy to send the speaker's clients to the gallows. He urged the jury not to be induced by attempts which would be made to arouse their passions.

At the opening of the afternoon session Assistant State's Attorney Ingham stepped quickly into the open space in front of the jury and in a clear ringing voice commenced his address in the following words:

"There are verdicts of the jury which make history. Your verdict in this case will make history. It is of great importance that your verdict should be right. We live in Chicago, the metropolis of the great northwest, and the very center of the civilization of the west. This is the 13th day of August, 1886, and in the after part of the nineteenth century, and we are investigating an offense as great as ever disgraced humanity. Seven men were killed, sixty were wounded. But this crime sinks into insignificance beside of the point of issue which you are to pass upon. Mathias J. Degan, on the fourth of May, left Desplaines street station full of life and hope and without malice toward any living creature. He never harmed a hair on the head of any one of these defendants. Between him and them there could not possibly have been any ill will. Now he lies in his grave because he defended the law. These defendants struck at the law. The great question which you are to decide is whether the law of this state is strong enough to protect itself or whether it is to be trampled upon by these eight men but one of whom is native of this soil. Ingham defined the meaning of the offense of conspiracy as given in the statutes of this state, and said: "Was the bomb throwing on the night of May 4th the result of a conspiracy? If so these men are guilty and the law is strong enough to protect itself."

From the opening of Ingham's address till his arrival at this point it did not appear that a single ear in the court had lost a word that had been uttered. From the judge on the bench to the jury, the counsel of the defendants and each individual spectator, every attitude betokened the most intense attention, and when the speaker began to pour out a torrent of denunciations upon the heads of the defendants and upon their doctrine the keenest interest was depicted on nearly every countenance, with the exception of Spies, who continued to smile insolently. The defendants listened with solemn countenances. "I know," said Ingham, "that Johann Most of New York is the acknowledged head of anarchy in this country. I know that these defendants are his ardent followers. They try to pass here as socialists, as Johann Most does in New York, but I know that at the congress of socialists in Europe not long ago Johann Most was expelled. There were only two votes cast in his favor." Here Ingham's emphasis became terrific, when he continued: "Just as turkey buzzards spew vomit upon fair faces, so Europe spewed Johann Most upon these shores, and just as the vomit of the turkey buzzard festers and corrupts whatever it touches so Johann Most defiles his associates." The speaker said that European leaders of socialism, to see these defendants and hear them call themselves "socialists," would spit upon them. In answer to an argument of Mr. Zeisler that the ignorance of their hearers demanded that Spies and Parsons should use violent language, he said it was their design to prey upon the troubles and poverty of working men until they were excited to frenzy. This was how they got their power. Their doctrine of anarchy could not be made to thrive among prosperous people. Even the comfortably-situated laborer was loth to it. The defendants wanted power for ultimate plunder. Their only way to get this was through magnifying the wrongs suffered by the poor, excite them to the point of madness, arm them and teach them against the law. Ingham called the attention of the jury to finding in the house of Engel an appliance which Engel himself admitted to an officer was made for the purpose of fusing metals in the manufacture of bombs. This was before the arrival of Lingg in this country and the introduction of his bomb which only could be made without the aid of a blast furnace. The advantages of Lingg's bomb were apparent at once, and instead of the bombs described in Most's book the one which was exploded on the Haymarket was identical with those found in Lingg's trunk. Lingg was a disciple of Spies. Spies had outstripped Most, whom Europe spewed upon our shores. Lingg had not been in this country nine months, but instantly upon his arrival he began to prepare to blow into smithereens Americans who had in fifty years of economy and industry accrued a competence which they were not willing to part with on demand."

The extreme ease with which every word uttered by Ingham was heard in all parts of the court room gave him a great advantage over Walker and Zeisler. He spoke with remarkable fluency, and often with an impassioned eloquence that was irresistible. Only once did he hesitate more [illegible] examine some authority the court adjourned. Captain Black and Mrs. Parsons are quoted as saying that they were terribly afraid of the effects of Ingham's address.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The court room was crowded this forenoon to hear the closing of Ingham's speech for the prosecution. On this opening he addressed himself particularly to the great haste and energy shown by Lingg and Engel May 4th, and its significance with the pronunciamento of Spies leading up to the Haymarket massacre. He dwelt with great force upon the fact that the bomb which killed the police was unquestionably the handiwork of Lingg. Ingham's address was considered the strongest plea yet made for the conviction of the prisoners. His oratory was not only powerful but his analysis of the evidence is considered very convincing. He concluded his speech about 11 o'clock, when Foster began for the defense. The speaker said the fact that all the defendants were foreigners except Parsons should make no difference with the jury. He then described the defendants as martyrs surrounded by their weeping families, against whom the entire legal and detective force of the city were arrayed.

Resuming his address when the court reassembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. Foster devoted considerable time to further discussion of the power prejudice wields in the decisions of mankind. He said he was confident that did the jury consult the evidence presented in this case only and divest their decision wholly of the effect of previously acquired opinions and prejudices the defendants were safe, otherwise they were not safe. Mr. Foster said he felt sure that the judge's charge to the jury would not recognize the question of whether or not the defendants had conspired to overthrow the government and bring about a social revolution, unless he found that such conspiracy was directly connected with the murder committed in the Haymarket. A verdict rendered upon any other basis would not be worth the paper required to write it upon. The speaker was not here to discuss socialism and anarchy. He was here to say at once and for all that he was opposed to socialism, communism and anarchy, but thinking as he did that these doctrines were wrong he did not see that his fair minded opinion could be lessened thereby. He would admit that defendants were in his opinion altogether wrong in preaching anarchy as they had done, but that did not affect the case. The one question to be considered was, did they (defendants) commit murder, or could they be proven to have conspired to commit murder? Foster next criticised the state's attorneys for having made "a job of the defendants," and for attempting to "convict them by wholesale." This was the reason why nearly every public utterance or published article of Spies and Parsons which had a violent tinge had been dragged into court as evidence; but it did not affect the case as defined in the indictment. It did not prove that defendants had committed or had conspired to commit murder. At this point, Foster placed in a most ridiculous light what he called the parading by the state of tin cans discovered under sidewalks two months after the Haymarket riot. Many of his expressions were witty to a remarkable degree, and with the pantomimic gestures of the speaker convulsed the audience. At times even the judge and the state's attorneys could not suppress smiles entirely. Before Foster became serious again he said that the theory of the prosecution, if the jury would pardon him for mentioning it, would be like flowers that bloom in the spring. He wouldn't have it; it had nothing to do with the case. The theme of Foster's address throughout was that the indictment and the evidence of the state did not correspond. Again and again he declared that defendants were not being tried for socialism or anarchy, or even for making bombs, and preaching annihilation, but for murder, and no testimony was competent which did not connect the defendants with the murder specified. Foster had not finished when the court adjourned till Monday morning.

Off for the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—The president left Washington at 9:40 this morning for his summer vacation in the Adirondack mountains. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. When the president appeared on the portico of the White House to take his carriage he was confronted by a small party of tourists from Kentucky. They recognized him at once and asked permission to pay their respects. The president was willing and shook hands with each of them as he made his way towards his carriage. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom had already entered the vehicle, and as the coachman cracked his whip and the carriage rolled away, people on the portico, most of whom were ladies, waved their handkerchiefs and shouted a hearty goodbye. The party occupied a special car.

ALBANY, August 16.—The president and party arrived here at 9 p. m. Colonel and Mrs. Lamont left the train for their home in the interior. Dr. Samuel B. Ward joined the president's party here. They left at 9:15, their route being via Rouse's Point, Lora, Paul Smith's and thence by stage to the Prospect House, Adirondacks.

A Poisoning Sensation.

BOSTON, August 16.—Officers are looking for one Dr. C. C. Beers, an irregular practitioner, having a large business at the south end. Beers is said to have been a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, the alleged Somerville poisoner, for years, and is suspected of having assisted her in her operations. He has not been found as yet. The medical examiner has granted permission to exhume the bodies of various members of the family of Mrs. Robinson, it being alleged that they died from the administration of poison at her hands. It is learned that Mrs. Robinson intended, in company with a certain Boston woman, to sail for Europe next Friday or Saturday on a pleasure trip, leaving her children behind. It is presumed that for funds to pay her expenses she relied on the life insurance money which would have accrued to her upon the death of her son William, buried yesterday, had not her arrest on the charge of wholesale poisoning interfered with its collection. The cases of both Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Smith will come up Wednesday.

Irish Delegates Arrive.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Irish delegates to the Chicago Irish national league convention, O'Brien, Deasey and Redmond, arrived on the Servia this morning. The reception committee went out in a steam launch and gave them a formal welcome. O'Brien, in a speech in reply to the words of welcome, said Ireland's hope for home rule was never brighter, notwithstanding the recent defeat. Redmond said the action of American leaders [illegible]

THE CUTTING AFFAIR.

The Mexican Authorities Cut the Gordian Knot

By Knocking the Bottom Out of the American Position.

Cutting Held for a Crime Committed in Mexico.

An Agent Sent to Get the Facts in the Case.

Shrewd Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 13.—The Diario, the official government organ, to-day contains important documents regarding the Cutting case, including the full text of the decision of Judge Zubia at Paso del Norte, which show clearly and unmistakably that the court held Cutting for a crime begun on Mexican soil, and continued simultaneously in Texas and Mexico. This puts a new phase on the case, as it shows Judge Zubia regarded the case as one continuous act. In passing sentence on Cutting the judge said the basis of the criminal proceedings against the defendant was the first proof before him that he committed an offense classed as crime by the law, evidence of which was afforded beyond dispute by a publication which appeared in El Centinela on June 6th last, a paper published on Mexican soil; secondly, that although it was true it was an act of conciliation which would have satisfied the offended party had it been complied with, it was also true that this act of conciliation was not fulfilled and therefore the crime stands; third, proof of lack of compliance with the act of conciliation is found in the communication printed by Cutting in the El Paso Sunday Herald, in which he renews his defamatory charges against Medina, and at the same time publishes an article in El Centinela on the Mexican side in which he suppresses capital letters and puts the name of Medina in microscopic type in order to make its reading difficult; fourth, renewal of the charges does not constitute an offense but is a confirmation of previous charges; fifth, that this being so the criminal responsibility of Cutting arose from the publication in El Centinela which was renewed in the Texas paper, this renewal or ratification not constituting a new crime which should be punished with different penalty. The judge further says: "Even supposing without conceding it that the crime of defamation had been committed in Texas, but that Cutting had in Paso del Norte copies of the Sunday Herald of which Medina complained and which were by order of the court seized on the premises of Cutting on Mexican soil, constitutes properly a consummation of the crime according to the penal code." Judge Zubia lays special emphasis on the fact that Cutting actually circulated on Mexican soil this renewal of the libel published in Texas. This renewal of the libel published in Texas is an offense, and were the case reversed would be punishable under the present code in Texas.

A. P. Cushing, an American lawyer, sums up Zubia's decision thus: Cutting was convicted of the repetition of a libel first published in Mexico and reprinted more virulently in Texas papers, which he then brought over and distributed in Mexico, and it was the distribution in Mexico of the second libel and not the printing of the same in Texas for which he was convicted, he having been read by three or more persons, required by the statute of the state of Chihuahua. Cutting pleaded in the bar to the jurisdiction of the Mexican court that the paper had been printed in Texas. He did not, however deny that the paper had been circulated on the Mexican side, which was the fact, numerous copies having been seized there by order of the court. This aspect of the case takes away the phase of conflict of law of the two countries. The publication of the full text of Judge Zubia's decision is regarded here as putting the case out of international controversy.

The Cutting Case.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—It is asserted at the state department that there are no fresh developments in the Cutting case and that the attitude of this government has not changed in any respect. This case is the fruit of natural friction or antagonism between the systems of the government of two peoples who differ radically in character and customs. The position we have taken is based upon the assumption that all material facts and legal features of the case are as they have been set forth in correspondence and reports already made public. But in a matter involving possible warfare it is held to be incumbent upon us to make sure that there is nothing of importance beyond official information already in hand, and to this end the efforts of the department are turned. Information once firmly laid, decision will have to be made whenever the differences found to exist. [illegible] through efforts of diplomacy or by war, [illegible] doctrine that an American citizen can be arrested, tried and punished abroad for an offense committed within our domain.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—It is understood that the mission of General Sedgwick to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua is not in any sense of a diplomatic nature, but is undertaken at the request of the secretary of state for the purpose of examining into the facts and legal features of the Cutting case. His journey may be extended to the City of Mexico, but this point is left for future determination.

LATER.—It can now be authoritatively stated that Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, goes to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua by request of Secretary Bayard, and in connection with the Cutting case. His mission is in no sense of a diplomatic nature, but is simply to secure for the department of state fuller information with regard to the case. The records of Mexican courts are not published, as are those of this country, and the usual diplomatic channels through which they would naturally be sought are roundabout and slow, owing to the distance between the scene of the trial and the capital. General Sedgwick in addition to securing the records will look up all the facts in the case, to study its legal features, reporting fully and as early as possible to the secretary. No further steps are contemplated by the department until General Sedgwick shall report. His journey may be extended to the City of Mexico, but the point is left for future determination.

With regard to the rumored resignation of Minister Jackson it can be stated upon authority that his purpose to resign antedates the present controversy with Mexico, but he is expected to remain at his post until they are fully settled.

EL PASO, August 16.—There are no new developments in the Cutting case to-day, although the usual number of unreliable rumors have been manufactured to-day. One of these rumors is that large bodies of Mexican troops are streaming into Chihuahua. There is no doubt nothing in it. The coming of Special Agent Sedgwick is impatiently awaited by both sides. He will spend a few days in Paso del Norte and then go on to Chihuahua, where he will spend at least a week. Then if he should conclude to go to the City of Mexico he would remain on his trip at least two weeks longer. The Mexicans have kept a very stiff upper lip so far, but if the truth was known they would like to get out of this Cutting business if they could do so without squarely backing down. The tone of the daily papers in the City of Mexico indicates this. They will probably manage this by the supreme court of Chihuahua reversing the decision of the lower court at Paso del Norte and ordering the release of the prisoner. Then would come Cutting's claim for heavy damages.

Mexico's Position.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 14.—The minister of foreign relations, Senor Mariscal, has addressed a communication under date of the 12th inst. to Minister Romero at Washington, giving a review of all the legal points in the Cutting controversy. The communication draws attention to some of Secretary Bayard's statements, due no doubt, it says, to unreliable information given him by interested and excited persons. The prosecution of Cutting did not originate with the judge, as stated by Mr. Bayard, but was the result of the offended party's complaint, made in due form. Again, Cutting was not only not refused legal assistance but was provided with counsel, he refusing to employ a lawyer. The communication enters at length into the question of jurisdiction, and cites numerous authorities, including Wheatley and other American jurists, in support of the claim of Mexico for jurisdiction over offenses committed against Mexicans on foreign territory. He cites among others Judge Story, who reviewing a New York decision says that although the laws of every country are in their nature local, yet an offense may be committed in one sovereignty in violation of the laws of another, and if the offender be afterwards found in the latter state he may be punished according to the laws thereof, and the fact that he owes allegiance to another sovereignty cannot be pleaded as a bar to indictment. The letter closed as follows: I am fully convinced of Bayard's wisdom and sincerity, which have been shown in his prudent conduct since he was informed through my letter to Mr. Jackson of the impossibility on the part of our government to secure the immediate release of Cutting. I also fully appreciate the sincerity of his repeated assurances of friendly consideration for Mexico given to you. But our friendly consideration for the government of the United States is no less sincere and profound, and we have sufficient confidence in its wisdom and justice to expect that when upon learning the whole truth it finds that it has taken a wrong position, it will not hesitate to recede from the same and will know how to do its justice." Interest in the matter is abating, as it is believed matters will be settled by diplomatic negotiations. Public confidence is felt here in the discretion and patriotism of Minister Romero. The best class of people here express friendly sentiments for the people of the United States.

The Situation at El Paso.

EL PASO, August 18.—Congressman Lanham is in El Paso on private business, but he has taken the opportunity to inform himself thoroughly of all the particulars connected with the now celebrated Cutting case. He called on Consul Brigham and also upon the prisoner in the jail, and had a lengthy conversation with him. He wanted to thoroughly [illegible] inform himself about the whole case before he ventured upon talking about it or giving his own opinion. Mr. Lanham deplores that the Cutting resolutions were introduced in congress such a short time before the adjournment of congress, as there was absolutely no time before adjournment to do anything with them. He thinks that the government at Washington, although it will do nothing rash or precipitate, still will remain firm in its demand for the surrender of Cutting and subsequent indemnification to a heavy amount, and that Secretary Bayard will insist at all hazards that American citizens shall not be imprisoned any more for what they have done on American soil. Congressman Lanham is very explicit in stating that he is here in no official capacity but it is shrewdly surmised that he has been requested by the state department at Washington to make a careful investigation and report. He is speaking this evening to a large assemblage of citizens at the court house on the leading topics of the day.

Governor Ireland's Views.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Herald has the following dispatch from Governor Ireland:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 12.

To the Editor of the Herald.

You ask me for my views of the Cutting case. Cutting has never applied to me. It may be conceded if necessary that Cutting can be legally convicted under Mexican law, but the people and government of the United States can never submit to such rule of law. Every editor and every other person who writes or prints matter in the United States obnoxious to the views of Mexican courts can at any time when found in Mexico be arrested and punished as Cutting has been. The person of Cutting is not involved. Surely our government has not made an idle demand. No one wants war and, I trust no one wants peace at the expense of the national honor and the rights of American citizens. The only way to avoid war is to be ready for it and show a willingness to accept it if it must be. Outrages have gone far enough and have been numerous enough.

Signed, JOHN IRELAND, Governor of Texas.

A Deep Laid Mexican Scheme.

CHICAGO, August 16.—A special from Austin, Texas, says: A gentleman now holding an official position in Texas gives some decidedly sensational inside facts concerning the Mexican internal trouble. He said to-night: The trouble has been kept alive almost entirely by Governor Trevino and General Navarijo. They with a little group of wealthy followers comprising not more than twenty men have long wielded an almost irresistible influence for Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Chihuahua. Both the Gonzales and Diaz administrations sought to hold this syndicate friendly and to that end Trevino and Navarijo have in turn been made secretary of war in the Mexican cabinet. Each of these men while holding this office managed to secure title to vast tracts of government lands in the northern districts. So long as this land continues to be part of Mexico and subject to all the uncertainties of Mexican upheavals it is worth only from 10 to 15 cents per acre, while adjoining Texas land that is not nearly so good commands $2 to $4 per acre. If the southern boundary of the United States was changed from the Rio Grande to the Sierra Madre mountains, the appreciation in land would be worth from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 to the little group of land owners. The governors of all the states hold their possessions by the grace of the men I am talking about. There is no doubt in my mind that the combination has its connections in the United States. General Navarijo has been at the north for some time and only a short time ago made a tremendous sale of Mexican land to C. P. Huntington. The Cutting case was a fortunate accident for these men. It gave the United States a provocation which it could not afford to overlook. If war does come the same men that advised the proceedings which provoked it will be active in the effort to induce the United States to annex northern Mexico as one of the conditions of peace.

General Augur Shot.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—General Christopher C. Augur, retired, U. S. A., was shot four times about 1 o'clock this morning at his residence by a negro named William Pope. His wounds will not prove serious, although he may be confined to the house for some time.

To-day he was resting quietly. Pope and another colored man were standing in front of the general's residence using profane and obscene language, when he opened the door and ordered them to move away. The only response received was a volley of profane abuse and coarse epithets. This was more than he could stand, and armed with a light cane, he rushed upon the two men and struck Pope a sharp blow over the head. As he did so the negro drew a pistol and fired. The ball struck General Augur in the right leg above the knee, and with a cry he staggered back. Before he could recover himself Pope fired again and the ball took effect in the right leg. Two more shots followed, one of which struck the general in the left leg and the other in the side. The negro who fired the shots is a notorious character who has already served a term in the penitentiary for murder. He has been arrested.

Ambushed by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The Chronicle's Nogales, Arizona, special says: A special private dispatch received to-day from Fort Huachuca states that early this morning a courier arrived at the fort with dispatches from Lieutenant Richards, dated at Baquechi, Mexico, on August 8th which says that James E. Kirk and five other ranchmen who were out searching for Indian raiders, were ambushed on Tuesday by a band of Indians in the Santa Rosa canon. Two of Kirk's party were killed in the first volley. A desperate fight ensued, in which one more rancher was killed and two wounded. The names of the killed are James O'Brien, John Thompson and S. Archer. The wounded are Floyd and McLean. There were eleven Indians in the band.

A Colliery Horror.

LONDON, August 13.—A dispatch from Leigh, Lancashire, states that a terrible explosion occurred this morning in Woodend colliery at that place. One hundred and forty miners were in the colliery and many of them were shockingly burned. Two corpses have already been rescued from the mine and it is feared many more will be found.

A later dispatch says that forty perished [illegible]

THE ANARCHIST TRIAL.

Grinnell Says the Last Words—The Judge's Charge.

Jurymen Find a Verdict—A Newspaper's Verdict.

Not One of the Offenders Escape the Law.

The Anarchist Trial

CHICAGO, August 19.—In the anarchist case this morning Grinnell resumed his address. He directed his opening remarks to answering the propositions in law made by Foster in his address. He then touched on Gilmer's testimony and said Gilmer had at all times told the same story regarding the bomb throwing. Continuing Grinnell said Captain Schaack had given the prosecution the leading string to the conspiracy. The court then commenced his instructions to the jury. Judge Gary began his instructions to the jury at two o'clock. He said that whoever is guilty of murder shall suffer the punishment of death or imprisonment of not less than fourteen years; that as a matter of law the jury were not to go beyond the evidence to hunt doubts, and that doubts to justify acquittal must be reasonable; that as a matter of law an accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present aiding, abetting or assisting, hath advised, aided, encouraged or abetted the perpetration of a crime; that he who thus aids, abets, assists, advises, or encourages, shall be considered as a principal and punished accordingly. If the defendants attempted to overthrow the law by force and threw the bomb, then the defendants who were in the conspiracy were guilty of murder. If there was an anarchistic conspiracy and the defendants were parties to it, they are guilty of murder, though the date of the culmination of the conspiracy was not fixed. If any of the defendants conspired to excite by advice the people to riot and murder such defendants are guilty. If such murder was done in pursuance of said conspiracy, the impracticableness of the arms of the defendants is immaterial. Circumstantial evidence is competent to prove guilt, and if the defendants conspired to overthrow the law and Degan was killed, in consequence, the parties are guilty, and it is not necessary that any of defendants were present at the killing. All parties to the conspiracy are equally guilty. Circumstantial evidence must satisfy the jury beyond reasonable doubt. In such case the jury may find the defendants guilty.

The judge completed his instructions at 2:50 this afternoon and the jury at once retired. The defendants listened with eager attention during the reading of the judge's instructions to the jury. Parsons took notes throughout the reading while the others contented themselves with listening merely. Impressions differ as to length of time the jury will probably be out. It is admitted that some portions of the instructions offered the jury an opportunity to discriminate between the defendants in the matter of their guilt and relative degrees of punishment to be fixed, and that this may result in adjournment for to-day before a verdict has been returned. A large audience awaits the result with indications of absorbing interest.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, without a verdict having been returned.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Until the verdict of the jury is presented in open court the anarchist trial will hardly have furnished a more impressive scene than the court room during the reading of Judge Gary's instructions to the jury this afternoon. That event had apparently been looked forward to as the most directly affecting the final result, for the audience, which crowded every inch of available space, evinced general eagerness of interest, which was lacking during the giving of some of the most important testimony. Even the ladies present drank in every word of each long phrase of the instructions, as if to lose nothing which might furnish a clue as to what the verdict would be. The strained attention of the defendants was painful to witness and the anxiety of Mrs. Parsons was plainly apparent. The jury seemed glad of an opportunity to rest their bodies and stood erect throughout the hour consumed in the reading of the instructions. The counsel for both sides crowded as close to the bench as possible, and once or twice Captain Black or Mr. Zeisler, for the defense, interrupted the court to suggest the interpolation or expunging of a word or phrase. When the jury retired the prisoners were taken in one of the bailiff's rooms adjoining the court room. A few minutes later Fischer emerged accompanied by the bailiffs and entered another room to get a drink of ice water. He was deadly pale. Though the bailiffs took pains to assure the ladies present that it was extremely improbable that a verdict would be returned before adjournment of court, every one of them remained till Judge Gary put on his hat and went out of the building. During the three hours of waiting for their verdict the attorneys present were subjected to repeated interviews, mostly by ladies, as to the probability of a verdict being returned which would fix the extreme penalty. Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Neebe and Mrs. Schwab conversed together in low tones at the end of the attorneys' tables, and were now and then brightened up by a cheerful word from Mrs. Black, who is said to have firm faith in an acquittal. The most touching sight of all was the aged mother of Spies. Her imperfect knowledge of the English language has made it impossible for her to follow the evidence closely, but her intense solicitude for the comfort and safety of her favorite son, the enormity of whose offense as maintained by the prosecution she has seemed little to understand, has made her the most pathetic feature of the trial. While waiting the return of the jury frequently taken …

down her wrinkled cheeks, and when court adjourned, with her suspense still unrelieved, she moved slowly out on the arm of her young daughter, seemingly broken hearted. "Here comes the jury," was the startling whisper which went around fifteen minutes after that body had retired, and it created a momentary sensation, for the jury had returned, but it was only to receive some additional instruction concerning the crime of manslaughter, and the hopes of sensation-seekers present speedily fell again. It was with extreme disappointment that the larger part of the audience received the announcement that the court had adjourned. They would gladly have waited till midnight to hear the verdict, but Judge Gary was not so minded, and the crowd departed, many of the ladies saying they would be back early in the morning, rain or shine. At 8 o'clock to-night hundreds of persons stood on the sidewalks in sight of the light which streamed from the windows of the jury room in the criminal court building. Fifty policemen guarded every approach to the building, and their number was constantly being augmented. The excitement about the vicinity is very great. The authorities are taking every precaution to prevent anything in the nature of a disturbance. The jurymen have been carried their suppers from a neighboring hotel and will spend the night in the building. Everything possible is done to add to their comfort, and the doors to their rooms are heavily guarded against intrusion from without.

READY TO REPORT.

At 10 o'clock it is learned the jury has returned to the hotel. It is believed this indicates a verdict has been found, as otherwise the jury had been instructed by the court not to leave their room in the criminal court building. From a deputy it is learned the jurymen were ready to return to the court at 8 o'clock this evening. It is conjectured from this that with the possible exception of Neebe the prisoners all fare alike, the jury not having taken the adequate time to discuss these cases separately to the extent of affixing different penalties.

A NEWSPAPER VERDICT.

The Times to-morrow will say: It is generally understood that the jury in the anarchist case found Spies, Lingg and Engel guilty of murder in the first degree. The other defendants one and all are declared guilty of manslaughter and given terms of imprisonment ranging from twenty down to three years, the latter being the punishment meted out to Neebe. Not one of the defendants escaped scot free.

THE VERDICT.

CHICAGO, August 20.—A special on even to the GAZETTE is as follows: At 10 a. m. the jury in the anarchist cases came into court and rendered a verdict of all guilty of murder and penalty of death except Neebe, who is given fifteen years.

Suing for Peace.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., August 19.—The Democrat has reliable telegraphic information from several sources that Geronimo and his band are in the vicinity of Fronterez, Sonora, Mexico, endeavoring to treat for peace with the Mexican authorities. The Indians say that they want peace, are worn out and that Geronimo is badly crippled.

The Democrat of to-morrow morning will publish a very earnest petition that has been forwarded to the president by Governor Ross, signed by all the federal officials at Santa Fe, urging the adoption of the plan of General Miles of the removal of the Apache and Warm Spring bands of the Chiricahua Indians from Arizona. The letter urges that no peace is possible between these bands and the white people so long as they are permitted to remain on their present reservation or in Arizona, and that permanent peace is impossible until they are removed to some region devoid of mountain fastnesses where they can be held in subjection. It is understood that the same action will be taken by the officials of Arizona and hoped that the combined action thus taken will have due weight with the president and permanent security against further Indian raids thus be secured.

New Mexico Governorship.

DENVER, August 17.—The Times this evening has the following on the New Mexico governorship: "A report gained circulation in the Windsor lobby yesterday that Hon. Casimero Barela, of Trinidad, member of the Colorado senate, will soon be appointed governor of New Mexico in place of the present democratic incumbent, Governor Ross. Matters in New Mexico are in a more or less chaotic condition, and Governor Ross is popularly charged with being part of the chaos by reason of his connection with certain important lawsuits prior to his appointment to the office of governor. The supreme court of the territory, in which the democrats hold the balance of power, has just decided against Governor Ross in a dispute concerning the tenure of office of the territorial treasurer, who is nominated by the governor and confirmed by the territorial senate. From this and other considerations of like nature it is believed that a change will soon take place in the executive and that State Senator Barela, who is equally at home in Spanish and English, and who is moreover a warm advocate of the common school system, will be asked to fill the vacancy.

The English Press.

LONDON, August 17.—The Standard says: The queen's speech will be empty of any statement of policy or matter leading to controversy. Although opponents of the government may raise a discussion over omissions, no one will be able to challenge a single proposition contained in the speech. Mr. Parnell may raise the rent question in order to keep American extremists in good humor, but it must be the business of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to disabuse the Irish of their belief in the omnipotence of boycotting as a means of whittling rents to zero. When he has done that Irishmen will not be slow to avail themselves of the generous offers of the existent and purchase act.

The Times says: It is somewhat curious if Mr. Parnell means business that several of the leading Parnellites are either … [illegible]

sent or are arranging for an early departure from the scene of parliament. Probably Mr. Parnell is waiting to see how the cat jumps in America. It is no matter for surprise that while the Chicago convention is pending many of the separatist party are restless and uneasy.

The Afghan Difficulty.

LONDON, August 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it is glad the Afghan commission has been recalled as it will hasten settlement of the question of the ownership of Khomab, which Russia claims by direct negotiation between London and St. Petersburg.

The St. James Gazette says: The question is as far from settlement as it was five months ago. Russia claims Khomab and the Afghans refuse to give it up. A conflict is likely to occur at any moment, the Gazette says, and it rests with England to say what it will and can do to prevent the Afghans from being plundered. The task of Lord Iddesleigh, foreign secretary, will be easier when he is relieved of this useless and embarrassing commission.

The Globe says: Nothing would suit Russia better than to keep the Khomab question open and to revive it when it suits.

The cabinet sat to-day from noon until 2 o'clock. The queen's speech was considered and approved. The Afghan difficulty was also discussed. It is understood Colonel Ridgeway, of the British Afghan commission, has been recalled, because he felt that the difference between Russia and England had better be dealt with by the foreign office.

The Cutting Affair.

EL PASO, Tex., August 17.—The rumor prevailing in the north about Minister Jackson having been ordered out of the country by Mexican authorities is entirely without foundation. It is on the contrary evident that during General Sedgwick's tour of investigation Mexico intends to observe all amenities of international comity. Everything is quiet at Paso del Norte. Consul Brigham is awaiting the coming of Sedgwick, and is prepared to give him all needed assistance in making the most thorough investigation. Cutting says he will be able to prove to Sedgwick's entire satisfaction that he never circulated copies of the El Paso Herald containing the second libel in Paso del Norte. Upon this personal circumstance hinges at present the Mexican claim to the legality of Cutting's imprisonment.

Ohio Democrats.

TOLEDO, August 18.—The democratic state convention assembled at 10:30 this morning. Hon. E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus, was made permanent chairman. Finley made a speech congratulating the convention on the return of democratic supremacy to the country and rehearsing the work done by the present administration. He then made a strong arraignment of the republican legislature, especially the seizure of power in the senate. He anathematized the republican majority of the supreme court as having prostituted their high power to partisan purposes. He made a lengthy review of state matters and was applauded heartily. At the conclusion of Chairman Finley's speech the committee on rules reported and the report was adopted.

The platform adopted congratulates the country that the party of the people has been restored to power and that the promises of its leaders and the hopes of its followers are being realized. It expresses sincere sorrow at the loss of the country by the death of Durbin Ward and Samuel J. Tilden. The latter was for many years the leader of the democracy of America and was honestly and fairly elected nineteenth president of the United States. The resolutions also deeply lament the death of Generals McClellan, Horatio Seymour and General Hancock. The platform reaffirms the principles and doctrines of the national convention on the tariff question and demands thorough and just revision of existing tariff laws. The policy of paying out surplus revenues is heartily approved. The platform demands that both gold and silver, as established by the constitution, shall be maintained as the basis of our money system and denounces the attempt to change the measure of values from gold and silver to gold alone as an act of monstrous injustice. The action of the democratic house in restoring to the public domain nearly a hundred million acres of unearned land, granted by republican congresses and railways, and the alien land ownership bill is approved. The resolutions express sympathy with Ireland in her great struggle for home rule. The action of republican members of the Ohio state senate is denounced as an usurpation, and belief in the integrity of democratic members of the state senate is declared. The course of Henry B. Payne as United States senator is endorsed and the action of the republican senate of the United States, with respect to charges made against the senator, heartily approved. The resolutions also declare in favor of a well regulated license system for saloons.

The platform was greeted with intense enthusiasm and unanimously adopted.

After two ballots John McBride was nominated for secretary of state. The ticket was then completed and the convention adjourned.

The Belfast Riots.

BELFAST, August 19.—The magistrates of Belfast are in a quandary as to how to proceed in view of the verdicts of wilful murder found against nine policemen at a secret sitting to-day. The policemen have not as yet been arrested. They are charged with unnecessary firing upon the citizens during the recent riots.

LATER.—The nine policemen have been arrested and sent to jail. They intend to apply to the court of the queen's bench for permission to give bail.

Two mobs gathered to-day and indulged in stone-throwing but were soon dispersed. Affairs have almost resumed their normal condition and no more serious rioting is feared. Military precautions have been relaxed.

Pennsylvania Democrats.

HARRISBURG, August 18.—The democratic state convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by M. C. Herman, temporary chairman. After a brief speech from Herman, the convention appointed the usual committees and took recess till 2 o'clock.

MANITOU MENTION.

G. A. R. Men Arriving at Manitou on Their Way from 'Frisco.

Prospects that the Season will Keep Up Later than Usual.

Personal Notes and Numerous Other Items.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Senator J. P. Houston of Memphis, Tennessee, is at the Barker.

Judge William O'Brien of Aspen is visiting his friend, Mayor Lecey, of Manitou.

George Snider entertained seventy-one visitors at the Grand Caverns on Monday.

Mr. Orlando Metcalf of Colorado Springs is rusticating for a time at the Iron Springs.

General Edgar Allan of Richmond is at the Barker on his way home from San Francisco.

From present prospects the season will run later than usual, greatly to the delight of the hotel men.

The Cliff entertained quite a large number of G. A. R. men yesterday on their way home from California.

News at Manitou was very light yesterday on account of the delay in trains both from the north and south.

Dr. W. A. Bell leaves for New York this evening. He may extend his trip to England before returning to Manitou.

Mr. Frank Harris and family of McCook, Nebraska, are at the Cliff, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

Miss Eloise Wickard is visiting her friend, Mrs. E. T. Blake, at the Iron Springs hotel, where she will remain for the next two weeks.

The Colorado State Press excursion will visit Manitou about September 4th on their way to the San Juan country. It is expected that there will be about seventy-five in the party.

Mr. D. A. Grosvenor, G. A. R. department commander for the District of Columbia, is sojourning at Manitou for a short time on his way home from California. He makes the Barker his home.

General C. A. Armes, of the United States army, in company with a party of four Washington friends, is at the Barker on his way home from the G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco.

C. L. Marshall and wife of Nickerson, Kas., who spent last summer in Manitou, are at the Manitou house with a party of friends. They have lately been depopulating the streams below Marshall pass of trout and will rest for a few days from their labors.

Miss Carrie Rupple, a very frequent visitor and one of the society belles of Manitou for several seasons past, was married on Monday to Mr. George Skinner, of Skinner Bros. & Wright. They are now on their way to Alaska, where they will remain six weeks or two months.

The following named persons visited Pike's Peak yesterday: Thomas Hine, Mr. Reinhardt; C. M. Reynolds, L. N. Reynolds, Mrs. Mead, Dayton, Ohio; W. L. McGavock and wife, Topeka; T. L. Semmes, Mr. Woodnutt, Miss Means, Memphis; Mrs. and Miss Lemon, New York; Miss Duncan and Miss Kelley, Allegheny City; G. W. Haderman, wife and son, Washington, D. C.; Miss Brunner, N. P. Powers, L. L. Overman; A. Kerr, A. B. Fink, Urbana, Ohio; C. L. Finlau, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Iron Springs Hotel—L B Cronkite, New York; Flora McLane, Denver; J W Kelly, Mrs L R Landon, Chicago; F W Dunning, St Louis; Mrs L S Looser, Larry W Looser, Kansas City; Lucy A. Ratliff, Denver; G Metcalf, Colorado.

Manitou House—C A McGowan, Louisiana; L W Mallery and family, C M Marsh, C E E Quick and wife, E B Sill and wife, Miss Lea Quick, Nickerson, Kas; Scott Saunders and wife, Nickerson, Kas; T D Greenawalt, Harrisburgh, Pa; Mrs Saxon, Falls City.

The Mansions—E C Schwitzbec, Kansas City; J L Morton, Omaha; L S Valentine, New York; Mrs A L Wood, L T Shaward, Denver; A M Wells and wife, Chicago; A Ferguson, St Louis; L Ela, Pueblo; L B Crocker, New York; Flora McLane, Denver; L Kuper, Atchison.

The Barker—Mrs G K Barton, Cedar Rapids; C A Armes, C E Ingram, S E Faunce, R A Charles, Washington, D C; Edgar A Allan and wife, Edith Allan, Richmond; Miss Laura Grove, Frederick, Md; E A Brown, Washington; M L Grove, Frederick, Md; D A Grosvenor and wife, Washington; E A Scoville, Cleveland; O R Cox, G L Dietrich, Galion, Ohio; C F Graulb, Colorado; J P Houston, Memphis; L E Wheeler, J N McConnell, Beatrice, Neb.

Cliff House—Wm Gibson and wife, G L Wood and wife, Washington; G L Day and wife, Superior, Neb; M C Durn..., Dodge City; F M Benedict, Chicago; Frank Harris and wife, McCook, Neb; J L Cleveland, Nebraska; G A Getty and wife, J L Kaiser and wife, Mrs O E Turner, Baltimore; Mrs A L Rowland, Washington; C L Bogart, New York; J B Phelps and wife, L...e Woodward, C S Crossett and wife, Davenport, Ia; D C Mastin, T J Mastin, Kansas City; F C Platt, Garden City.

From Thursday's Daily.

Nelson Cole and wife of St. Louis are at the Barker.

Mr. C. S. Clark, a prominent merchant of Peoria, Illinois, is a guest at the Barker.

F. W. Drury of St. Louis, one of the stockholders of the Iron Springs Co., is sojourning at the Iron Springs.

Miss Aurelia Hall and sister of St. Louis will finish up the season at Manitou. They are at the Manitou house.

Mr. A. T. Sanderson, the wholesale spice dealer of Denver, is spending a short vacation at Manitou. He is at the Cliff.

Col. J. L. A. Thomas, general agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, is registered at the Barker, … with his wife.

Colonel Thomas is very much pleased with Colorado.

Ohio was quite well represented at the Cliff yesterday by Grand Army men on their way home from the Pacific slope.

Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton of Philadelphia arrived at the Mansions yesterday, where he will remain for a short time.

Mrs. Saxon of Falls City, Neb., who contemplates giving a musical entertainment in Manitou, is registered at the Manitou house.

Mr. W. P. Miller, secretary of the Colorado Mortgage and Investment company of Denver, accompanied by a party of six, is registered at the Barker.

Mr. W. B. Throckmorton, one of the representative merchants of Wichita, Kas., is sojourning for a short time at Manitou. He can be found at the Cliff.

Among the autographs on the Manitou house register we notice that of Hon. John G. Lee, ex-lieutenant governor of Ohio. Mr. Lee seems very favorably impressed with Manitou.

The new Manitou school building that is going up just west of the present building is fast assuming definite proportions and will be ready for occupancy before the fall term begins. As it is intended only for temporary use for school purposes it will be built in such a style as will aid its sale when the district is ready to erect a larger and more substantial structure.

Last night's concert at Saratoga hall, given under the auspices of Tranchete o's band, did not draw the audience that it merited. The programme as published in yesterday's GAZETTE was carried out, with the exception of the recital on by Miss Lela Horn, who, on account of sickness, was unable to appear. In every respect the entertainment gave good satisfaction. At the conclusion there was a hop, which was greatly enjoyed by all who were present.

There was considerable of an alarm at the Mansion last night over a supposed big fire in Colorado Springs. Messrs. A. B. Williams and Grayson Fowler who were sitting on the porch were the first to raise an outcry. The former took to the telephone, called up the central office here and wanted to know where the fire was. In the meantime Mr. Fowler climbed the hall steps, four at a jump, and in about three seconds posed as a lookout on the roof. Down stairs all was consternation and excitement. "Where is the fire" came from every mouth. There was considerable scampering to and fro through the halls and for a time it was thought that the concert in the Saratoga would be broken up. Just by chance someone happened to ask "What time does the moon rise?" Neither Williams nor Fowler had put in their appearance up to the time when the GAZETTE reporter left Manitou.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Manitou House—Mrs Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, Pittsburg; Mrs G L Webster and family, Chicago; E B Sill and wife, Nickerson, Kan; Mrs S L Sill, Nickerson, Kas; Mrs. Tynes, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs Austead, Milwaukee; Dr Steven, Nashville; L C Lee, Toledo, Ohio; A L Cramer, Hastings, Neb; Mrs C E Higinbotham, Hastings, Neb, Miss Aurelia Hall, Miss Melba, St Louis.

The Mansions—D M Hough, St Louis, S M Mamby, G Vesse and wife, L S Porter, Denver; Chas Cavender, Leadville; G J Rankin, Pueblo; Aug Hartman and wife, T Saussenthaler, L P Schulte, St Louis; Mrs C P Basye, Leadville, Miss S Thompson, St Louis, J Y Lane, Dr S E Appleton and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs R A Cutler, Denver; Mrs L A Chamberlain, Herbert Cutler, Chicago; D D Streeter, Denver; Mrs L A Allen, Kansas City; J P Cobb, Baltimore.

Cliff House—E F Friend, L Corwin, Wichita, Kas; W B Throckmorton and wife, Wichita, Kas; P F Leedy and family, Pueblo; D F Spader and wife, Denver; W B Wood, Topeka; L N Elmer, St Paul; C L Grant, New York; D C Mastin, T L Mastin, Kansas City, J A Read and wife, E S Callender, Wauseon, Ohio; L Garvey, George Pangborn and wife, Topeka; E F Taggart and son, Akron, Ohio, L C Bowman, Cleveland; E L Spackman, Philadelphia; B F McComas, Nebraska.

Barker Hotel—J N McConnell, Beatrice, Neb; W D Hoover, Washington; Mrs W E Hatton, Mrs Minnie McFarland, Butler, Mo; F J Gordon, Colorado; Nelson Cole and wife, John McNutt, St Louis; Mrs Patterson, Mrs Cravens, Philadelphia; L C Freeman, Pueblo; Miss Hattie D Freeman, Providence; Miss Celia Colburn, Denham, Mass; P T Freeman, Independence, Ia; W P Miller, Miss W P Miller, Miss Addie Miller, Mrs M F Crews, L L Crews, Denver; Miss Mamie Crews, Lincoln, Neb; C S Clark and wife, Peoria; J L A Thomas and wife, Denver.

From Friday's Daily.

A large picnic party from the Barker will visit Cheyenne cañon to-day.

Mr. J. M. Clapp, a prominent Pennsylvania banker, is quartered at the Cliff.

A large party of Indiana people are making themselves at home at the Cliff.

Mrs. Taussig, Miss M. Taussig and Master Taussig are among the Denver guests at the Cliff.

Mrs. Austin McFarland of Denver is at the Iron Springs, where she will spend some weeks.

D. Walter Evans, with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is spending his vacation at the Barker.

Mr. J. Scott Boyd, of Poncha Springs, left his autograph on the Iron Springs register last night.

Judge W. A. Rogers of Denver is a guest at the Iron Springs hotel, where he will remain for some time.

Col. R. F. McComas, of Nebraska City, is sojourning for a few days at the Barker on his way home from California.

Mr. J. L. Rand returned to Manitou last evening after a few days' visit to Denver in the interest of the Manitou Grand Caverns.

Mr. Otto Haas, the general Colorado agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is quartered at the Barker in company with his wife and sister.

The children's party at the Mansions yesterday was in every respect a very pleasant one. The little ones took a very active interest and seemed to be well entertained.

The Journal says: "The dude, a live one, who walked over from Colorado Springs Wednesday because he could not make satisfactory arrangements for riding … one vehicle and sending his baggage in another, registered at the Mansions, attended the hop in full dress, shook the dust off his feet and lit out for St. Louis. He was a daisy."

The heavy rain of Wednesday afternoon caused considerable damage in Ute pass. Several bridges were washed away and the road was made almost impassable.

There was one of the most important real estate transfers of the season at Manitou yesterday. The Nichols place opposite the Mansion was sold to W. L. Calvert of St. Louis, the consideration being $16,000. Mr. Calvert we understand will make some extensive improvements. The sale was made through the real estate firm of De Coursey & Potter.

Major Hulbert contemplates opening a new street soon that will bring into market and make desirable building spots of the tract of land he recently purchased south of Ute pass. The street will leave the pass some distance above the old stage barn and run at right angles to it for a quarter of a mile. It will in all probability be continued next year far enough to strike the Iron Springs road near the Ruxton house. This will be a great improvement to that part of Manitou and will aid in building it up.

A Railroad Rumor

DENVER, August 17.—The Times this evening says: A gentleman just in from Pueblo says a report is prevalent there that the Burlington has secured control of the Midland and the Denver, Texas & Gulf roads, to be used in connection with the Midland road, which the Burlington is preparing to construct in southern Kansas and in the cattle districts of Texas. Being asked as to the truth of the rumor, General Agent Crosby, who represents the various roads of the Burlington system in this state, neither affirmed nor denied the rumor, saying that nothing official bearing on the topic in hand had yet reached him from headquarters. In Kansas, the Midland railroad, a Burlington project, is expecting bonds from a number of towns and has let construction contracts, subject to favorable results in the bond canvass. The name is suggestive.

A New Mexican Tragedy

DENVER, August 17.—An Albuquerque, N. M., special to the associated press says: The Albuquerque Democrat to-morrow publishes the following: A double tragedy occurred in the town of Magdalena resulting in the death of John Lynch and Joe Van Winkle. Both were cowboys, and became involved in a personal difficulty while under the influence of liquor. It is stated that Van Winkle, who was comparatively a stranger, was the first to pull his gun. He was at once shot down by Lynch, who then proceeded to riddle his body with bullet holes. Lynch was about to mount a horse and escape, when he was shot dead by friends of Van Winkle. A man named Brown, who is supposed to have killed Lynch, has escaped. The thrilling tragedy has created intense excitement in Magdalena and vicinity.

Knights of Honor at Pueblo.

DENVER, August 18.—A Pueblo special to the News says: The fourth biennial session of the grand lodge of Colorado Knights of Honor elected the following grand officers: Grand dictator, L. C. L. Krueger, Denver; vice dictator, S. L. Lanna, Leadville; assistant dictator, L. P. Joslyn, central reporter, L. C. McCreery, Colorado Springs; treasurer, Theodore Freiburg, Denver; chaplain, Joseph A. Sample, Denver; guide, L. L. Lewis, Denver, guardian, L. A. Murphy, West Las Animas, sentinel, J. L. Keller, Pueblo; trustees—F. J. Mott, Denver; A. B. Robbins, Colorado Springs, F. Strong, Denver. The grand lodge will probably complete its business tomorrow.

Grand Lodge of K. of H.

DENVER, August 19.—A Pueblo special to the News says: The grand lodge of the Knights of Honor concluded its three days session this afternoon and adjourned after transacting a great deal of business. The officers elected yesterday were installed. Leadville was chosen for the meeting of the next grand lodge two years hence.

A lodge of twenty seven charter members of the American Legion of Honor, was instituted here to night.

Parnell's Purpose.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A meeting of Parnell members was held in the house of commons before the meeting of that body. Parnell presided. Seventy members were present. The meeting decided to discuss Irish affairs, and especially the Belfast riots, during the debate in the commons in reply to the queen's speech, and also to endeavor to learn the intentions of the government in regard to Ireland.

Missouri Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—The democratic state convention, to nominate judge of the supreme court and several minor officers, met this morning. Ex-Governor Phelps, as chairman, made a short address and was followed by Senator Vest in a somewhat extended speech. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Burrows Arrested.

DENVER, August 17.—An Aspen special to the News says: At a late hour this evening Under Sheriff Stewart received a telegram from the sheriff of Garfield county to arrest Burrows in Aspen. As Stewart knew his whereabouts he easily made the arrest. He is under guard at the residence of Capt. G. W. Thatcher. The sheriff of Garfield will arrive Wednesday evening and take the prisoner.

War to the Knife.

LONDON, August 19.—United Ireland, of Dublin, Parnell's organ, reiterates the declaration that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist with a desperation and skill that never before have been displayed.

The Irish Policy.

LONDON, August 16.—The government intends to introduce at the next session of parliament a measure to give local government for Ireland on the basis of the plan proposed by Churchill. The Hartington party will support the scheme.

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ADVERTISING

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JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, DENVER, Colorado, August 11, 1886.

In accordance with the instructions of the republican central committee, a convention of the republican party is hereby called to meet at Denver on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the state election to be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of November, 1886, as follows:

One representative in the Fiftieth congress of the United States

One governor of the state of Colorado.

One lieutenant governor of the state of Colorado.

One secretary of state.

One state treasurer.

One auditor of state.

One attorney general.

One superintendent of public instruction.

Two regents of the University of Colorado for the full term of six years.

One regent of the University of Colorado to fill vacancy.

One committeeman for the state of Colorado on the national republican committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. B. Chaffee.

A chairman of the state central committee and one committeeman from each county in the state to constitute the state central committee for the ensuing two years, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in the convention as follows:

Arapahoe	72	Huerfano	7
Archuleta	3	Jefferson	9
Bent	5	Lake	35
Boulder	1[illegible]	La Plata	8
Chaffee	12	Larimer	12
Clear Creek	15	Las Animas	12
Conejos	9	Mesa	5
Costilla	6	Montrose	5
Custer	9	Ouray	6
Delta		Park	9
Dolores	3	Pitkin	11
Douglass	3	Pueblo	19
Eagle	4	Rio Grande	6
Elbert		Routt	3
El Paso	1[illegible]	Saguache	6
Fremont	11	San Juan	5
Garfield		San Miguel	5
Grant		Summit	
Gilpin	1[illegible]	Weld	15
Gunnison	1[illegible]		
Hinsdale	3	Total	412

WILBUR F. LOTHROP, Chairman
GEORGE T. CLARK, Secretary.

When nothing else offers the English have the Afghan frontier to make a fuss about.

Winter is coming and Geronimo is making overtures for a return to peace and plenty.

Another retreat for American criminals will be cut off by the extradition treaty with Japan, which will soon go into force.

Secretary Whitney is progressing in his work of obtaining plans for the new cruisers. Two of the proposed vessels are promised a speed of nineteen knots an hour.

By a recent decree of the French president the minister of commerce and industry is authorized to confer the right of wearing a medal for thirty years' service with one employer.

While Parnell's lieutenants in this country counsel a prudent and moderate policy, the Irish leader's organ at Dublin declares war to the knife and announces that the resistance to Salisbury will be more desperate than ever.

The great Irish convention began their proceedings at Chicago yesterday. The opening speeches were marked by a moderate tone which indicates that the dynamite section will be given no opportunity to press their policy.

The jury in the anarchist trial have found a verdict, though it has not yet been delivered to the court. The charge of the judge was against the prisoners, and no doubt appears in the dispatches that they will be punished for their heinous crime.

Senator Van Wyck, who is a candidate for re-election, reminds the people of Nebraska of the clause of the state constitution providing that the people shall express their preferences for United States senator at the general election, and has issued a manifesto expressing his claims.

The acting secretary of the treasury issued a call for fifteen million of three per cents yesterday. This makes twenty-five millions called this month, which exceeds the rate provided for by the surplus resolution, which the president disapproved of. The stringency of the money market has probably induced this move.

After a somewhat checkered career the "Great Eastern" seems at last to have a fair chance of a green and useful old age. Her career at Liverpool as a floating temple of amusement has proved so successful that she is to become a peripatetic variety show, and will be taken about the British coast and finally to the Australian Colonies.

The word "buster" is not to be found in Webster's dictionary, and as that work is the only authority consulted in newspaper offices the New York Star some time ago called upon the press at large for its definition. This long felt want was promptly supplied by the St. Paul Dispatch in this wise: "We, a western buster is a whoop-her-up sort of a fellow, who sits on a volcano with his feet in an earthquake while a cyclone is playing around his scheming brow. And yet he is not happy because he has not sufficient to occupy his time."

New York banks increased their rate on call loans yesterday from four to six per cent. Money has been scarce for some time, the bank reserve having decreased from sixty-five millions above legal requirements a year ago to about eight millions now. The stringency is not attributed so much to the demands of legitimate business so much as to the bear movement to depress stocks.

The irrepressible Finerty was clearly outvoted at the Irish convention, but there was evidence of the popularity of the speaker and agreement with his views, which only the presence of Davitt could have overcome. But for the hope of success from constitutional methods which the support of Gladstone has aroused, a different temper would have been displayed.

The queen's speech was very tame and contained nothing to provoke discussion. After the expenses of the government have been provided for she would have no objection to adjournment. But the proceedings for a time are likely to be very interesting. There are several things the opposition would like to inquire about, notably the government's Irish policy, the Belfast riots and the situation on the Afghan frontier.

If the documents of Medina, which are given in our dispatches this morning, are fair examples of the Mexican's ability to express himself, it is not to be wondered at that weeks have been consumed in trying to find out what the Mexican courts have been trying Cutting for. The change of base, which looked like a tampering with the records, may have been only a correction of the American impression of the first reports.

Our dispatches announce that Churchill's scheme for the government of Ireland will be presented at the next session of parliament and that it will be supported by Lord Hartington. This report may be taken as one with that which said it was not unlikely that the tories' plan would be acceptable to Parnellites. There is nothing in Churchill's reputation as a statesman that could secure Hartington's assent to the plan before its development.

Cutting seems to have only himself to blame for his situation. If the circulation of his libelous article in Mexico was the offense for which he was tried, it would have been a simple matter to have produced the proof with which he now proposes to convince Gen. Sedgwick that he is innocent. But he denied the jurisdiction of the court and appealed to the government of the United States. Full investigation will throw much-needed light on the affair, but at present it appears that Mexico is on solid ground.

Canada may be an inviting place for fugitive defaulters from this side of the border, but it appears to offer few attractions for honest professional men. In Toronto the poverty of that class is said to be something startling. Only one doctor there has an income of $5,000 a year, and that includes the interest on his previous savings. Only four make $3,000 and fourteen $2,000. And there are a large number struggling along with less than that, down to $500. All this, however, may be due to the fact that Toronto has an income tax. Many a millionaire is miserably poor in the presence of the assessor.

Senator Edmunds, whose own political fences were in a dilapidated condition, predicts republican success in 1888. To an interviewer he said he thought the principal point to be made by the republicans was the incompetency of the democrats to administer the affairs of the government, as shown by the work of congress during the session just closed. He also criticizes the president for the poor class of men selected to fill the federal offices of the country.

In 1875 there was inserted in the Nebraska state constitution a provision that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States senator from that state the electors should express by ballot their preference for some person for the office. No action has been taken on this provision up to the present time, but Senator Van Wyck, who is a candidate for re-election, has determined to appeal to the people for their expression of preference, and has issued a manifesto to that effect.

The reason why lawyers are excluded from membership in the Knights of Labor organization is given by a Philadelphia member, who says: "In the first place the lawyers produce nothing. While that fact might not alone be sufficient to keep them out, it is a principle of the order to gather within its fold all who labor to produce. The strongest reason is that the law student, from the time he begins to read until admitted to the bar, and the lawyer from his admission to his death, is taught that what ever is law is right. That idea is so instilled into them that they believe it heart and soul. The lawyer could not make a good member, therefore, as we know that many things lawful are not right, and are very injurious to the workingmen."

The denunciation of the Knights of Labor by the Canadian cardinal does not seem likely to be applied to the organization in this country. According to the authorities of the Catholic church such action would have to be taken by Cardinal Gibbons. The Baltimore American has interviewed the cardinal on the subject and gives the result in his own words: "Cardinal Taschereau's condemnation of the Knights of Labor should not be taken as the sentiment of the church toward that order. I am not familiar with the labor organization in Quebec, but it is certain that the cardinal's hostility grew out of some local laws or conduct of the Knights which are contrary to the doctrines of the church. As to the Knights of Labor organization in the United States, I have not thoroughly examined their constitution or studied their purposes yet, from the reading of the newspapers and Mr. Powderly's public statements I infer that the objects of the Knights are praiseworthy and in no way opposed to the views of the church. The Catholic church is with a man to a man and are in favor of the organization of labor. There can be no wrong in such a course. Organization is the basis of all progress—political, social and religious. Only when it is abused does the church raise her voice and call out her children."

The bloody work at Belfast is believed to be over for the present, and the city is returning to its normal condition. But the crowning act of the disgraceful affair was left for the magistrates. Our dispatches of this morning report that these officials had, at a secret sitting, found nine of the police guilty of wilful murder in unnecessarily firing on the mob. How these victims for the sacrifice were selected does not appear, but they were not arrested until after conviction. This is a fitting sequence of the heartless course of the Belfast authorities, who committed these police to the mercies of the mob, at times with nothing but their batons with which to defend themselves. These police are not appointed by the corporation of Belfast, but belong to the royal Irish constabulary, who have been faithful servants of the government in the past, even to the extent of carrying out the most extreme measures of repression and coercion. Their usefulness to the tories, who have sided with the mob against them, will be lessened if they are called on by Salisbury, as seems likely from the one of the premier's recent speech in London.

De Lesseps finds his countrymen almost as sanguine as himself about the ultimate success of the work of building the Panama canal. One hundred thousand of the old shareholders have subscribed forty five million dollars to the new loan, and 150,000 more have backed the enterprise with their means. The brilliant pictures he draws in France of the condition of affairs on the isthmus do not agree with the observations of a Chicago Inter Ocean correspondent, who says:

The Panama railroad runs almost parallel with the intended course of the canal. Occasionally hills, trees and brush obscured the view, but what could be seen was about as follows: At the Aspinwall end of the canal the excavation is sufficiently deep to allow the floating of dredges, but such excavation extended but a short distance. Beyond this point confusion reigns supreme. At places the course runs on the north side of the road and at others on the south side, but at no place did we cross a bridge that did not span a natural waterway. Apparently the work is being done in sections, there being first a line of ditch, wide and terraced, then a long distance of hills where never a pick has been sunk. As near as could be judged the main work of the company so far has been to reduce the hills along the course of the canal to sea level, the intention being to dig the canal proper after this herculean task has been performed. The hills are, of course, of stone, but the rock does not seem to be of hard, compact nature, and, seen from a distance seemed to bear pronounced traces of iron. One thing the company has done, I am rightly informed, and that is, add to the happiness of the laborer and native. The native huts of bamboo and palm are a most a deserted, and one and two story cottages and boarding houses, neatly painted, are used instead. Upon a high hill, a short distance northeast of the city of Panama, is located the canal hospital, a number of comfortable houses so constructed that one end rests upon the hill side, the other side being supported by masonry. If there is any place on the isthmus where pure air can be obtained this would seem to be the place. The stories going the rounds of the press of unnecessary expenditure of money and waste of material would seem to be verified by what I saw. At the Aspinwall end of the canal huge floating derricks and dredges in large numbers were seen, but they gave little evidence of being in use. Further and the indications pointed more directly to waste of money and matter for the benefit of the contractors. At almost every village machinery of all kinds was strewn about, and nothing to indicate that it had ever been used. At many points locomotives and flat cars in large quantities were side-tracked, exposed to wind, rain, and sun, without even a canvas to cover them. Many of the locomotives seemed to have progressed almost beyond the point of repair, as they were broken, rusted and the paint worn off, and not one of them had ever had its parts adjusted beyond what was necessary to ship them where they now stand. In one instance I saw at least six locomotives rotting where they stood without ever having been used.

PERSONAL.

Senator Blackburn is said to wear more jewelry than any other member of congress.

Justice Blatchford of the supreme court is seeking cool comfort in New Hampshire.

Mr. Chevalier Von Hesse Wartogg will presently leave Cape May for a tour in South America.

The gorgeous gala-sleighs of the late king of Bavaria are to be put on public exhibition in Munich.

The Right Rev. Robert Kestell Cornish, bishop of Madagascar, is in San Francisco collecting funds for missionary work.

P. T. Barnum offers $20,000 for the skin of the sea serpent, it is claimed, has been cavorting around the Atlantic coast. Perhaps the scalp of the hotelkeeper who started the story would answer as well.

Mrs. Mackay is known to many who regularly accept her hospitality abroad as Mme. Bonanza. It is an open secret that the queen disapproves quite strongly of the Prince of Wales' attendance at the house of the rich American.

Senator Hearst's record in congress comprises two notable achievements: He bought 350,000 acres of land in Southern California and introduced to the congressmen a seductive and uncommonly destructive beverage known as "The Cowboy's Dream."

William Cullen Bryant was the first New York editor to indulge in a country seat. Now Mr. Dorsheimer has purchased a villa near Dosoris, the beautiful retreat where Mr. Dana lives.

Elisha Kent Kane, who is a prohibitionist candidate for the assembly in McKean county, Pennsylvania, is a son of the late General T. L. Kane and nephew of the famous Arctic explorer whose name he bears.

Mrs. George E. Cooke of Louisville, Ky., is spending her spare time at Cape May embroidering a superb altar cloth for Calvary church, Louisville, the pastor of which is Mr. Minnigerode, son of the noted Dr. Minnigerode, of Richmond, a cousin of Prince Bismarck.

The late Sir John Anderson invented for the British government machinery which reduced the cost of making bullets from $1.35 to eleven cents per thousand, and of bayonets from $1.87 to sixty-two cents each, but never made anything out of it beyond his salary of $5,000 a year.

Henry Worthington of Geneseo, Illinois, is a young man who is willing to have his name go sounding down the aisles of time as the author and finisher of a mosaic quilt containing 6,028 pieces. During the long, cold evenings of last winter, while the other young fellows were having a good time with their best girls, Henry remained quietly at home and assiduously stitched away at his quilt.

Ben Butler's fancy is now said to be lightly turning to thoughts of yellow in the matter of decorations. He is credited with the purchase of hundreds of yards of yellow ribbons to tie gaudy bows on the backs of chairs at his home and on his yacht.

Ex President William Henry Harrison's grave, at North Bend, Ohio, is to this day unmarked by a stone and unprotected even by a fence. A movement is now on foot to remove the remains to Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati. Senator Harrison, grandson of the president, is said to favor the removal. A few years ago the remains of a member of the Harrison family were removed to Cincinnati by the body-snatchers.

Samuel J. Tilden, much as he had been before the people, was always ill at ease in public. During the presidential campaign of 1876 he said to a friend: "I have never faced an audience or rose in court but that stage fright seized me. Sometimes my tongue has stood stupidly still and seconds of hesitancy have dragged along like hours filled with horrors. I've tried endless devices to cure myself, but it cannot be done."

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

Recently there has appeared in the columns of the Japan Mail a series of three articles entitled Christianity in Japan. The writer, a Japanese gentleman, declares that a great revolution in the public attitude toward Christianity has taken place in Japan, especially within the past seven years; and he believes that the time is ripe for earnest effort in missionary work. We reproduce the substance of these articles, quoting some paragraphs which are of especial interest. The writer says:

Some seven years ago at the ceremony of graduation in the Tokyo university, a speaker (now occupying a high official position) ascended the platform and announced, amidst the confusion raised by former speakers, that the subject of his address was Christianity, and as the speaker was notorious for his dislike of that religion, all the audience waited in breathless silence to hear what this party had to say about their common enemy, the "foreign creed." Great was their joy and universal the satisfaction when the speaker fervently denounced Christianity as the most hateful enemy of reason, of science, and of everything that was good and right. He left the platform amid cheers and clapping of hands.

Such was the state of our feelings at that time toward the "foreign religion" I was then a student in the Tokyo university, where Professor Morse, of Salem, was very popular among us, on account of his lectures on the Darwinian theory of the descent of man. We students picked up here and there from these lectures materials to controvert the Christian revelation, and no opportunity was lost of giving vent to our feelings of dislike in public lectures and private conversations. Indeed our attitude toward Christianity was not that of mere objection founded on reason. An intensely patriotic desire to preserve the integrity of our sacred country was at the bottom of all our ill-feeling toward the creed of foreign nations. We hated Christianity and Christians because these words were in our minds synonymous with whatever was opposed to the honor and independence of the nation. A marvelous change has been wrought in our feelings toward Christianity in the short space of the past seven years. Counting over my old friends in the Yobimon, I observe that some have since turned earnest believers, while the rest no longer entertain sentiments of deadly hatred toward Christianity. Not only among students—most potent social factors in Japan—is this startling change observable, but even in the ranks of journalists, public speakers, lawyers, merchants and officials, the metamorphosis has been equally, if not more thorough. Look over the files of any of the papers published seven years ago, and you will find that statements therein made about Christianity are all permeated with a strong flavor of national prejudice and hatred. But now-a-days no journal utters anything in the least degree antagonistic to that faith. Nay, on the contrary, all of them confidently predict that Japan will soon become a thoroughly Christian country. In a word, Japan's strong national prejudice against the "foreign religion" has been entirely removed, and it is scarcely too much to say that the whole nation is ready to welcome Christianity.

The "Japanese gentleman" finds the reason for this change in the national attitude chiefly in the persevering efforts of the missionaries and native believers; but also in the conviction forced upon the minds of Japanese statesmen and students who have visited Europe and America, that the religion of Christ above all other religions favors the principles of human equality and liberty, which are the watchwords of young Japan. Again, the intelligent classes have come to see that the Christian morality is superior to the morality of Buddha or Confucius, and they recognize that without an authoritative system of morality a nation must go to destruction; that morality to be operative must be based on a religion, and that no other religion is so rational and so efficacious in promoting morality as Christianity. Furthermore, the labors at treaty revision have impressed the conviction upon the mind of Japanese statesmen that in general "their laws, systems of government, education, and above all, religion, must be recast upon western models in order that Japan may be admitted to the comity of nations on an equal footing."

The writer laments the slowness with which the work of evangelizing Japan proceeds. "It is true, he says, that "Christians are now rapidly increasing in every quarter, but after the lapse of more than twenty years of evangelization, the total sum of Protestant converts barely amounts to 10,000, and that of Protestants and Catholics combined to about 50,000; figures which, when considered with regard to a population of 37,000,000 and to the vastness of the opportunity opened for the prosecution of the work of evangelization, appear a mere bagatelle."

"A Japanese gentleman" considers the cause of this "strangely slow progress" to be three: "First, secular strife; second, want of funds; and third, failure to present Christianity in the form best suited to the national genius of the Japanese, i. e., especially under its rational and philosophical aspects and relations."

The Christian gentleman forecasts the future. He says that he has a deep and worthy object in view, which is nothing less than the establishment of the Church of Christ, based on the simple truths of the Bible, which is to be untainted with the unwholesome spirit of sectarian jealousies and contention, of which the past history of Christianity contains so many instances in Europe and America. He believes that, as 37,000,000 of people in Japan are to-day, in the main, freed of their old worship, and peculiarly susceptible to scientific truths, it will be possible for the native believers in Christianity to work in the right direction, "to erect a noble temple of the Christian God, unpolluted by the narrow, selfish and ungodly passions of mutual jealousy, and unendgraced by human ignorance and bigotry."

How to interpret the first chapter of Genesis has been a question in many minds. The following words of an eminent Christian scholar and antiquarian, Francois Le Normant, may interest some of our readers:

"That which we read in the first chapters of Genesis is not an account dictated by God himself, the possession of which was the exclusive possession of the chosen people. It is a tradition whose origin is lost in the night of the remotest ages, and which all the great nations of western Asia possess in common, with some variations. The very form given it in the Bible is so closely related to that which has been lately discovered in Babylon and Chaldea, it follows so exactly the same course, that it is quite impossible for me to doubt any longer that it has the same origin. The family of Abraham carried this tradition with it in the migration which brought it from Ur of the Chaldees into Palestine, and even then it was doubtless already fixed, either in a written or an oral form, for beneath the expressions of the Hebrew text in more than one place there appear certain things which can be explained only as expressions peculiar to the Assyrian language. * * * The first chapters of Genesis constitute a 'Book of the Beginnings,' in accordance with the stories handed down in Israel from generation to generation, ever since the times of the patriarchs, which, in all its essential affirmations, is parallel with the statements of the sacred books from the banks of Euphrates and Tigris. But if this is so, it shall perhaps be asked: Where, then, do you find the divine inspiration of the writers who made this archaeology—that supernatural help by which as a Christian you must believe them to have been guided? Where? In the absolutely new spirit which animates their narratives, even though the form of it may have remained the same as among the neighboring nations. It is the same narrative, and in it the same episodes succeed one another in like manner; and yet one would be blind not to see that the signification has become altogether different. The exuberant polytheism which encumbers these stories among the Chaldeans has been carefully eliminated to give place to the severest monotheism. What formerly expressed naturalistic conceptions of a singular grossness here becomes the garb of moral truths of the most exalted and the most purely spiritual order. The essential features of the form of the tradition have been preserved, and yet between the Bible and the sacred books of the Chaldeans there is all the distance of one of the most tremendous revolutions which have ever been effected in human beliefs, and this is none the less amazing or being transferred. Others may seek to explain this by the simple natural progress of the conscience of humanity; for myself, I do not hesitate to find in it the effect of a supernatural intervention of divine providence, and I bow before the God who inspired the law and the prophets."

Relics of the War.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Some time ago Acting Secretary Fairchild instructed Mr. Kirtes, chief of the division of abandoned property, to carry into effect the provisions of the act of congress authorizing the secretary of the treasury to deliver to their rightful owners certain articles of jewelry, etc., captured by the United States army during the civil war and deposited in the treasury department. Mr. Kirtes has accordingly prepared rules and regulations which will govern the restoration of all such articles and has just concluded an examination of the articles of deposit. They are contained in two boxes and consist of silver ware, jewelry, portraits, watches, etc. One of the boxes contained nearly 500 watches, gold, silver and brass, and a number of jack-knives, pocket books, letters, etc. These were mainly taken from prisoners of war who died in hospitals around Washington, Cape Lookout and Elmira, and were deposited in the treasury by General Ketcham. Some of them, however, belonged to union soldiers who died during the war near the places designated. The other box contained a lot of articles captured by General Sherman's troops in Camden, S. C., in the early part of 1865. They consist of family plate, jewelry, etc., which had been deposited in the bank at Camden by Mr. McRea and other wealthy residents of that section. When the union army approached the town an effort was made to transfer the articles to a place of safety but it did not succeed as the troops came upon the scene while the transfer was being made. Many of the principal articles belonging to Mr. McRea were restored him by special act of congress in 1882. An inventory has been made and it is thought the articles can easily be identified by their owners. They will be restored upon application accompanied by satisfactory evidence of ownership. These two boxes are supposed to contain all property of the character described now in the United States treasury except, possibly, presentation swords belonging to General Twiggs and captured by General Butler in New Orleans. It is an unsettled question yet whether these swords can be restored under the provisions of the act referred to above. All articles mentioned which have not been restored by application will be advertised for one year, and at that time will be sold at public auction.

Told in Kentucky.

Louisville Times.

A few years after the war Ed Collins, a shiftless fellow of Mercer county, was indicted for stealing cattle. The case came up before Judge J. C. Wickliffe, now United States attorney here, the circuit judge. The trial was in the court house at Harrodsburg. Phil Thompson, jr., was prosecuting attorney, and Phil Thompson sr. and Col. Thos. C. Bell, now assistant United States attorney here, appeared for the defense. Collins had been a soldier in the federal army while every man on the jury, the prosecuting attorney, circuit clerk and the judge himself had fought for the confederacy. The witnesses were brought forward and a plain case of theft was made out against Collins. The only dependence of the defense was the testimony of Collins' daughter Rose, who was to prove an alibi. She was a beautiful woman, and was made to tell her story for all it was worth. Colonel Bell made a most touching plea, appealing to the sympathies of the jury for a beautiful woman in distress with all the power of language he could summon. But the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh were unmoved.

Then old Phil Thompson and himself found to mystify them and raise a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he, too, finally began to appeal to their gallantry. In the midst of a glowing sentence, however, he found the jury yawning, looking out of the window, and wholly inattentive. Breaking off his pathos the old lawyer leaned back on a table a moment, eyed the jury quizzically with a humorous twinkle in his eye, and said:

"Look here, gentlemen, this stealing was done during the war, and you can't do anything with a man for that. You, Tom Muncy," he continued, turning and pointing to the foreman of the jury, a strapping big Kentuckian, "don't you remember that sheep you stole in Powell's Valley? You can't convict Ed Collins." There was a general waking up of the jury, and a smile went round. "And you, Dan Bond; you know that horse you stole from Lord Alexander in the spring of '63? You can't send a man to prison for stealing cattle."

The smile broke into an open guffaw in one or two places, and half a dozen men on the back seats stood up.

As the old man took up the jury one by one and recalled his shortcomings the laughter became general and continuous. Finally he said: "And there's my son Phil. Wasn't he one of Morgan's worst horse thieves? What can he say against Ed Collins? And you, [illegible] remember that [illegible] old Yankee sympathizer in East Tennessee? And can you raise your voice against him? And his honor on the bench, if the truth were known——" but the rest of the sentence was drowned in a shout of laughter and uproar of applause that shook the building. The jury was out three minutes, and brought in a verdict for acquittal.

The Japanese Treaty

WASHINGTON, August 17.—It is expected that the formal exchange of copies of the extradition treaty between the United States and Japan will soon be announced from Tokio and that its promulgation by the two governments will take place immediately thereafter. This treaty was ratified by the United States senate on the 21st of last June, but the senate made some minor amendments in its text which rendered it necessary that the document should be again submitted to the Japan authorities. Information has now been received that Japan accepts the amendments and is ready for the last step in the matter, of formal exchange. Japanese authorities are quite enthusiastic over the consummation of this treaty, but not so much on account of its provisions, which are similar in general terms to those of the existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as because of the fact that it constitutes a step in progress of that nation toward a position of equality with the most enlightened nations of the earth.

After the Treasure

DENVER, August 18.—Canon Bagot, spiritual adviser of the queen in Ireland, arrived in the city to-day. His visit to America is for the purpose of securing to the beneficiaries of his will the estate of Robert Nugent Moore, who died in New Mexico last March, possessed of property valued at $350,000. One Lloyd was business manager for Mr. Moore, and is supposed to be in possession of the bulk of the estate, which consists of valuable bonds and securities. Its whereabouts are of intense interest to Canon Bagot and are probably known only to L. Curren Keegan, a prominent attorney of this city, who drew the will of Moore, disposing of his property. Mr. Keegan has not been considered with the courtesy to which he thinks he is entitled and it is probable that Mr. Lloyd and the treasure will not materialize without proper treatment is accorded Keegan. Lord Roseberry, foreign secretary in the Gladstone ministry, and the British officials in New York and at this point made every effort to take the management of the estate out of the hands of the Denver attorney, but it seems to have failed.

A Frightful Accident.

DENVER, August 18.—A Gunnison special to the News says: Last evening Albert Kingsbury met with a terrible accident while returning to town from his mining claim, a few miles south of the city, by which he will probably lose his life. Kingsbury had a lot of bedding and camp outfit packed upon his horse and was leading him, but becoming tired he mounted on top of the pack. Everything seems to have gone well until the bridge across the river was reached when the horse stumbled, fell and rolled on his rider. The horse regained his feet and started on a gallop, dragging Kingsbury, whose foot had caught in the stirrup, over the rocks. At every jump the horse's hoofs would strike the unfortunate man, and when the animal was finally stopped by a fisherman Kingsbury was unconscious and his clothes all torn off and the entire body was one mass of bleeding flesh. Medical attendance was summoned and the man conveyed to his home, but the physicians say that it is almost an impossibility for him to recover. He is a young man about 21 years old and a son of one of Gunnison's best citizens.

This morning, nearly 24 hours since the accident, he is still unconscious.

A MURDERER'S SUICIDE

The prospect of another murder trial was suddenly brought to a close in the county jail about half-past nine this morning when Hugh McCabe, murderer of Lew Curran, committed suicide by cutting his throat with an old razor. At the hour above stated the deputy sheriff notified McCabe to prepare for court, as his case would come up for trial in a few moments. The deputy then went into the office and a few minutes afterwards the sheriff's wife happened to pass near McCabe's cell and heard the other prisoners screaming. She went to ascertain the cause, and beheld McCabe lying on the floor of the cell with a gash in his neck that almost completely severed the head from the body, and lying in a deep pool of blood. She at once called for help and a crowd of people soon flocked to the jail. The dying murderer still held the bloody razor in his hand, and five minutes after the cut was inflicted was dead. The razor was one that had been used by A. Packer, the criminal, and was overlooked when he vacated the cell. McCabe has been in a cheerful mood since his consignment in jail until yesterday, when Judge Gerry denied continuance and set his case for trial this morning. His attorneys asked for continuance on the ground that at the present term of court there had been two previous murder trials on the docket and in both cases no conviction was secured, and this alone would cause a strong feeling against McCabe. McCabe was charged with the murder of Lew Curran at the Baldwin coal mines on the evening of July 20, during a drunken row. He was about 27 years of age and a native of Ireland. He came to this country about four years ago from Minnesota.

Arms for Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—A special from Laredo says: The commander of the Mexican post at New Laredo yesterday purchased a large amount of ammunition from various firms in Laredo and also about all the Winchesters that were for sale in the town. The commander is said to have expressed the opinion that Cutting would never be liberated till he served out his sentence.

The Pope's Ablegate.

DENVER, August 18.—Monseigneur Germano Benecetto Francesco Paolo Straniero, papal ablegate commissioned to carry the beretta to Cardinal Gibbons from Rome, will arrive in the city to-night from San Francisco. He is making an extensive tour of the country so as to be able to inform the pope of the condition of the Catholic church in America. He will remain in Denver several days and will be tendered a reception by the local laity.

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Three months... 2.50 One month...... [illegible]

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Per annum.... $2.00 Six months $1.00
Three months..... .50 One month....... [illegible]

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

E. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
DENVER, Colorado, August 1, 1886.

In accordance with the instructions of the republican central committee, a convention of the republican party is hereby called to meet at Denver on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the state election to be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of November, 1886, as follows:

One representative in the Fiftieth congress of the United States.

One governor of the state of Colorado.

One lieutenant governor of the state of Colorado.

One secretary of state.

One state treasurer.

One auditor of state.

One attorney general.

One superintendent of public instruction.

Two regents of the University of Colorado for the full term of six years.

One regent of the University of Colorado to fill vacancy.

One committeeman for the state of Colorado on the national republican committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. B. Chaffee.

A chairman of the state central committee and one committeeman from each county in the state to constitute the state central committee for the ensuing two years, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in the convention as follows:

Arapahoe	72	Huerfano	7
Archuleta	3	Jefferson	9
Bent	5	Lake	35
Boulder	15	La Plata	8
Chaffee	12	Larimer	12
Clear Creek	15	Las Animas	12
Conejos	9	Mesa	5
Costilla	6	Montrose	5
Custer	9	Ouray	6
Delta	3	Park	9
Dolores	3	Pitkin	11
Douglas	4	Pueblo	19
Eagle	4	Rio Grande	6
Elbert	3	Routt	3
El Paso	13	Saguache	6
Fremont	11	San Juan	8
Garfield	5	San Miguel	5
Grant	3	Summit	7
Gilpin	12	Weld	16
Gunnison	13		
Hinsdale	3	Total	412

WILBUR C. LOTHROP,
Chairman.

GEORGE T. CLARK, Secretary.

Another song bird has been snared by a title. Christine Nilsson is now a countess with a Spanish name.

One of the candidates before the democratic convention in Texas must have added to his strength by a declaration that if nominated and elected he would lead a force into Mexico and every man would have a hacienda.

The public should be satisfied with Tilden's will, as it leaves more than half of his estate to found a public library in New York city. This is estimated at more than seven times as much as was expended for the great Astor library.

Recently directions were given by the council to report places where pools of water stood on the sidewalk after a rain. Such places are numerous and a cause of general complaint. A correspondent this morning specifies a few holes on Tejon street which are particularly annoying.

Specials concerning the riots at Belfast lay particular stress on the part taken by Catholic priests and Protestant clergy, as showing conclusively that religious differences are responsible for the acts of violence. They have even exhorted their congregations never to give up rioting.

The Irex has taken the Cape May cup from the Genesta. This trophy being in the possession of the boat which Englishmen consider the representative of their skill and progress in yacht building, there is now an opportunity for a decisive settlement of the question of superiority which the races for the America cup with the Galatea will not give.

Treasurer Jordan threatens to resign because the financial policy of the acting secretary of the treasury does not agree with his. He never will be missed. His ideas conflict with those of the majority of the people as expressed by their representatives in congress, and he has missed no opportunity to air them by letters to chambers of commerce and meetings of bankers.

Sunday was passed in Belfast with fewer casualties than were expected, but only by the abandonment by the Catholics of the usual celebration of the anniversary of the Feast of the Assumption. The work of revenge has begun, however, in cities where the Protestants are in a small minority. There are frightful possibilities in such a course which it is to be hoped the people of Ireland will not pursue.

Foster, the weather prophet of Iowa, has laid out a programme of extraordinary disturbances for the next ten days, to consist of cyclones and storms of unusual violence. Some of his previous forecasts have been verified, and the fact that the east experienced a very severe storm yesterday will make the owners of cyclone cellars in the danger belt keep an anxious eye on the heavens for a time.

The Greek premier ... the cabinet yet ... the pope ... decided ... [illegible]

This is a serious matter to French minds. For twenty-five years the Roman Catholics in China, of whatever nationality, have been under the protectorate of France. The number is now estimated to be at least two million. This gives the republic a great moral influence in the east which her statesmen are loth to give up.

The Knights of Labor are under the papal ban in Canada, and a denunciation of the organization in this country may be expected from the Vatican. This year has been disastrous to them, and but few will regret it. The attempt to control the cigar making in New York has failed, the great railroad strike came to naught, and their efforts to shape legislation have been ignored. They have lost the backing of public sentiment by their unreasonable demands.

A correspondent this morning objects to a paragraph concerning the gold production which appeared yesterday. The amount was evidently incorrect, but the "distorted" conclusion that the gold supply does not increase in ratio with the business needs for monetary use was drawn by a distinguished financier and was never successfully assailed. How much more forcibly the fact would appear when the production was given as one-third of what it should have been.

The tory ministry of England have decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the Belfast riots. If the cause is what they will want to know reliable testimony can be taken in the cabinet itself. The Daily News of London attributes the sole responsibility to Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Salisbury is not entirely blameless. He did not hesitate to urge Ulster Protestants to take up arms if necessary to resist home rule if it should be passed. The Ulster army of 50,000 men, fully armed and equipped, is a standing menace to the peace of Ireland under such teaching.

If anything were lacking to prove that Blaine is in the field for 1888 his preparation to secure the temperance vote would supply it. A special from Bar Harbor says: "A close personal friend of Blaine says the prohibition movement in this state which is fast assuming considerable importance, is causing him more uneasiness than anything else, and he is now preparing a speech in which he proposes to come out flat-footed in favor of the strict and impartial enforcement of the prohibitory law. 'Mr. Blaine realizes,' said the gentleman, 'that the prohibitory issue is growing throughout the country and in 1888 will undoubtedly be a power in the land.'"

The Cutting affair continues without special developments. This is explained from Washington by the assertion that negotiations have been delayed by the paucity of information concerning the trial. The records of the Mexican court have been kept secret and until they have been obtained it will not be certainly known what the ground of conviction was. It is surmised that the delay in furnishing the information is for the purpose of changing the indictment so that it will appear that Cutting was convicted for circulating the libelous papers in Mexico. If this is accomplished it will strengthen the Mexican position, if not altogether remove the cause of complaint. The state department does not intend to demand the release of a man who commits an offence against Mexican law because he is an American. Meanwhile unusual activity prevails at navy yards and military posts, and the subject is alluded to at the state department as one that will possibly end in war.

The inadequacy of the gold production of this country to keep pace with the growing needs of business is made plain by the following comparisons which we find in an exchange: "All the gold mines of the United States last year produced $31,800,000. That is, the whole product would have given each person in the United States nearly twenty cents, or of the 1,500,000 people who reached maturity during the year, it would have supplied nearly $8 to each to begin life with. It would not have supplied one-third enough money to pay the running expenses of the city of New York; it would not equal one-half the increase of property in any thriving city of the larger size in the union; it would not have paid for one-twentieth of the railroads built; it would not pay for the new houses in Chicago; it would not have kept up the expenses of the government for even twelve days; as it was, it was all consumed in the arts, and still if we accept anything else as a standard, or seek to relieve any of the burdens put upon gold, we are not only dishonest, but we are planning for the everlasting ruin of the country."

President Cleveland has at last recognized the necessity of making preparations for the campaign of 1888 by appointing Hon. Daniel Magone to the collectorship of the port of New York. Although President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance addressed to the chairman of the democratic national committee in 1884, deprecated the nomination of the incumbent of the executive chair for a second term, and distinctly stated that he if elected would decline a nomination for a second term, yet it seems to be the prevailing opinion that Mr. Cleveland's views with reference to this matter have undergone a radical change, and the appointment of Mr. Magone seems to confirm this opinion. Mr. Magone is entirely free of all entanglements growing out of the numerous democratic factions in New York city, and his administration of the office will no doubt be conducted with a view to harmonizing as far as possible the differences existing in the New York city democracy. It was generally conceded before this appointment was made that it would be tendered to a man who was not in any way connected with the various factions of the party in New York city, and who would be sufficiently qualified to administer the office not only with reference to his practical business efficiency, but with due regard to the great political influence which a partisan administration of its duties would yield. In Mr. Magone President Cleveland finds ... [illegible] ... amount of ... population, but above all he is a shrewd political manager. He was chairman of the New York democratic committee in 1876, and by his labors contributed greatly to the democratic victory in that state. In making the appointment the president has not been governed by his civil service views, nor has he been governed by the counsel of his mugwump advisors, but it has been made for political purposes and for partisan ends.

The American Forestry congress will hold their fifth annual meeting in Denver this year. For the first time the friends of reform in forestry will leave the wooded states of the east and cross the treeless plains to their western border. The conditions they will find and discuss here will therefore differ from those usually presented. The alarm about our forests has come none too soon. Testimony as to the effect of denuded forests is abundant and as seen in droughts and floods is generally acknowledged. But besides the salvation of what we have is the problem of tree-planting and the changing of the nature of our arid plains. This subject is a momentous and interesting one for the west. Its importance is recognized by the president of the Colorado Forestry association. In the invitation of his society he said: "We hope that you will come with a strong force, to whom we will give a hearty and enthusiastic reception. In no field can your labors bear better fruit than here, for the forests, or some substitute for them, are a necessity of our existence, and public attention must be aroused to that fact."

As might have been expected from a knowledge of the Mexican character, the official report of the judge who presided over Cutting's trial leaves no ground for complaint at his conviction. The prisoner broke a Mexican law and will have to suffer the penalty. Whether he will survive a year's imprisonment at hard labor, with an allowance of five cents a day for sustenance is a problem which he will have to work out for himself. The fact that the Mexican authorities have changed their position since the trial is a victory for Secretary Bayard. The point that Mexico cannot punish for an offense committed in this country is conceded as much as it would have been by the surrender of the offender. The investigation of the state department will serve to show that this change of ground has been made. The opportunity has passed for a definite understanding as to similar cases in the future. The position of Mexico is still held in that country to be in accord with international law as well as the Mexican constitution. Article 186 of the Chihuahua penal code, which was applied to the case of Cutting reads as follows: "Crimes committed in a foreign country by Mexicans against Mexican shall be punished in the republic, either when the offender shall have come into the country of his own free will or have been brought there by process of extradition; second, if the person offending is a foreigner, and complaint be made against him by the party; third, if the accused has not been definitely tried in the country where the offense was committed, and if he has not been released, absolved or pardoned; fourth, if the offense he is charged with be considered by him as an offense punishable in the country where it was committed and also in the republic of Mexico; fifth, if, in accordance with the laws extant, the penalty imposed upon conviction would not allow of the prisoner's admission to bail."

The battle of Gettysburg will always be an interesting topic to military students. The twenty-three years of description and discussion have failed to produce an acceptable account of how it was fought and won. General Sickles makes a contribution to the controversy which is given in our dispatches this morning. Whether or not the credit he contends for be allowed, the differences of opinion of commanders on both sides show how difficult it is to write history, even by those who make it. The point of dispute is explained by the following from the New York Tribune:

"Just now the smoke of controversy hangs most thickly about the "salient position" of General Sickles, the strategical value of which he defended almost as brilliantly in his recent address as he did the attack on the memorable second of July. General Sickles makes a strong argument to show that his aggressive stand saved the day, and he declares that he took it without orders because he could get none. Even when he perceived the enemy massing on his left and informed General Meade of the fact, he could get no instructions, and Buford's cavalry was moved away against his remonstrance, leaving the key of the position uncovered to seizure by the enemy. To this and more Major Biddle, aide-de-camp of General Meade, replies that General Meade ordered General Sickles more than once to place his corps on Hancock's left with his own left on Round Top, pointing out the spot personally. That he heard General Meade ask General Sickles later in the day why he had disobeyed his orders. That as Sickles was moving away from the interview to bring his troops back to the designated line the enemy opened fire and Meade recalled the order, saying it was now too late, and sending Warren to hold Round Top, bringing up the Fifth corps himself which saved the Third corps and the day. All this is denied in a general way by General Sickles, who will probably have some more detailed reply to make when he answers the confederate General McLaws, who now steps forward to declare that there was no massing of troops against the union left, and he gives the position of the various brigades to show that such massing was impossible."

The Chicago Tribune evidently does not place much reliance on the assertion of the bankers recently in convention at Boston that they were not governed by motives of self-interest in making the demand for the suspension of the silver coinage. It says: "The national bankers of course are aware that silver is the only kind of money the volume of which is not subject to their manipulation. The gold coinage is controlled by the bankers, in other words, the banks, while the greenback circulation is limited by law to $346,681,016, and the banks of course have absolute authority over their own issues. ... [illegible] ... every kind of money except silver, and with the standard dollars eliminated they would have the sole power to expand or contract the currency and make money cheap or dear, as might serve their own ends. In the exercise of such a vast, uncontrollable power it would not be a difficult matter for the banks to depreciate the greenbacks, retire all their own bonds, and substitute a new currency of their own based on stocks that would draw double the interest now paid on national bonds. Possibly the interest and the prospect of adding many millions to their annual earnings would not actuate the banks to retire the national currency and substitute a state ... but with the repeal of the silver coinage act and a slight change in one or two other statutes they would have the opportunity and the temptation both before them. Even though their virtue be of the sterling order described in the Boston resolutions and superior to all sordid considerations, the popular disposition is opposed to subjecting it to any unnecessary test by increasing in any degree the enormous power the banks already exercise over the money of the country. If the silver problem involved no other issues than those stated by the bankers' convention it would have been met at the last session of congress by a temporary suspension of the coinage, adopted as a measure of prudence and with a view to the establishment of bimetallism by international agreement. The chief difficulty in the way of such a solution is the fact that the repeal of the Bland act would wipe out the only kind of money not subject to the manipulation of the banks and give the banking combination exclusive control over coin and currency of every description. Such a step the people regard as one to be taken only when unavoidable, and they will hardly regard the bankers' disclaimer of self interest or sordid motives as entirely reassuring."

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Anna L. Dawes has written and will soon publish in Boston a book on "The Modern Jew."

Senator Wade Hampton is writing a paper for the North American Review the subject being the industries of South Carolina.

It is supposed that Sir George Trevelyan, nephew of Macaulay, will now find leisure to finish his work on Charles James Fox.

George Saintsbury, the English critic, declares that he is almost tired of looking for the American novel in which the hero shall not be a coxcomb.

"The Queen of the Pirate Isle," Mr. Bret Harte's forthcoming Christmas story for children, is to have the pleasant addition of illustrations by Miss Greenway.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue in the autumn a fourth edition of Oscar Fay Adam's useful little Handbook of American Authors, which will be corrected to date.

Mr. R. L. Stephenson's story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is selling at the rate of a thousand a week. The first edition of 10,000 copies of Kidnapped by the same author is already exhausted.

Mrs. Anna M. S. Ellis, society editor of the Boston Herald, will bring out a volume of personal interviews entitled Chats with Famous Artists (actors and singers), through Lee & Shepard, in September or October.

Mrs. V. Gorton, ("Ida Glenwood"), the lecturer and serial writer, though blind and sixty years of age, uses a type writer for much of her work, equaling an ordinary person in the neatness and accuracy of the writing.

Mr. Edwards Roberts, formerly of the GAZETTE staff, who has written a useful little book on Santa Barbara, the southern California sanitarium, is under agreement to furnish sketches of the Pacific coast country for Harper's Magazine.

A course of "Lectures for Young People" on "The War of Independence," by different lecturers, is in progress at the Old South church, Boston, Wednesday afternoons in August and September. Edwin D. Mead, John Fiske, and George M. Towle are three of the speakers.

Mr. William Winter is at work upon a series of dramatic books to commemorate, respectively, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Adelaide Neilson, the Wallacks, Ellen Terry and others; and intends to publish a new volume of poems next season, including his tribute to Poe.

Mr. E. P. Roe now devotes nearly all his time to literary work—cultivating his farm in Cornwall, N. Y., chiefly for recreation, and as a means of keeping up in horticultural matters. His last novel, which is now taking a "syndicate" run, will appear simultaneously in New York, London and Canada, under its present title, He Fell in Love with his Wife.

A queer book has just been published in England. It is a volume of poems and is entitled "Low Down: Wayside Thoughts in Ballad and Other Verse. By Two Tramps." It is printed in various size types on paper of every color of the rainbow, and is covered in brown paper, tied with plain string. The idea the authors intend to convey is that in the course of their tramp they have set up and printed their "wayside thoughts" themselves on whatever paper came to hand.

Here is what an English critic says—in the Westminster Review—about Walt Whitman: "Had he been a greater genius he would have lent his ideas a nobler form; he would have seen that mere coarse expression of personal opinion, when bellowed against the four winds with all the force of Titanic lungs, is not the highest, nor even a very high, artistic utterance. But taking Walt Whitman rather at what he is than at what he is not, accepting him frankly in all his uncouth shaggy strength, without trying to fuzzle our senses and cheat our minds into the belief that he is a poet as Goethe was a poet or Shakespeare or Sophocles—in short surveying him calmly without making fools of ourselves as his early admirers made fools of themselves, we may recognize in him not one of the least worthy of the sons of Adam."

The late historian, Von Ranke, in spite of his great age walked abroad every day for two hours up to the time of his death. A writer for Blackwood says of him: "Long ago, about the time of the great war, I have often met him, most commonly in the Tiergarten, the small figure—he was not much over five feet—and the peculiarly finely poised head with the clear outline of the face, readily recognizable from afar. He had a curious, very old fashioned way of lifting his hat; even out of doors, with a kiss on either cheek, after first asking permission in a formula which carried one back to Minna von Barnhelm and Chodowiecki's drawings. So stately and so funny too it was. He was very small in stature, but few men have made such a majestic impression. The head was superb—finely chiselled, with a great arched forehead, exceedingly mobile lips, covered only during the last few years of his life by a long white beard, and very bright eyes, with an incessantly ... and keenly interested look. He seemed ... [illegible] ... to recognize and ... to welcome."

The ... volume of ... Ben Perley Poore's "Sixty Years' Reminiscences" ... August ... [illegible] ... Clay appears in the forthcoming volume: "Mr. Clay made a good secretary of state, but his place was in congress, for he was formed by nature for a popular orator. He was tall and thin, with a rather small head, and gray eyes, which peered forth less luminously than would have been expected in one possessing such eminent control of language. His nose was straight, his upper lip long, and his under jaw light. His mouth, of generous width, straight when he was silent, and curving upward at the corners as he spoke or smiled, was singularly graceful, indicating more than any other feature the elastic play of his mind. When he enchained large audiences, his features were lighted up by a winning smile, the gestures of his long arms were graceful, and the gentle accents of his mellow voice were persuasive and winning. Yet there has never been a more imperious despot in political affairs than Mr. Clay. He regarded himself as the head center of his party—L'etat, c'est moi—and he wanted everything utilized for his advancement."

PERSONAL.

The families of Senators Mitchell and Dolph are traveling in Germany.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will make a professional tour in this country during the coming season.

Mary Anderson was 28 years old the 3d inst., and W. J. Florence was 55 years the same day.

Senator Aldrich has gone to Block Island for the rest of the summer, with health and strength rapidly returning.

Recent word from Wildbad offers little hope of Miss Marie Van Zandt recovering entirely from her stroke of paralysis.

Miss Maud Banks is to make her professional entrance upon the stage on Monday evening, August 23, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Friends of Senator Blair contradict the stories of his fondness for expensive cigars, and declare that he does not use tobacco in any form.

Mr. Labouchere is anxious for Sir George Trevelyan to remain out of parliament long enough to write the second volume of his life of Charles James Fox.

The Dallas (Texas) News says: "Geronimo has gone into Old Mexico. The United States ought to demand him of that country. If it can be forced to give him up it can keep Cutting."

The characteristic garb of Mr. Riddleberger in the senate during the late days of the last session consisted of yellow nankeen trousers, a silk smoking jacket, no waistcoat, and a bulging display of linen.

Funds are being raised in Texas for a monument to the memory of General Thomas J. Rusk, who was secretary of war, commander-in-chief, and chief justice, successively, of the Texan republic, and afterward United States senator.

The skeleton of Bishop Courtenay, Edward IV's Lord Privy Seal, has been discovered in a coffin built up in masonry in the crypt of Winchester cathedral. Courtenay, it will be remembered, was at Bosworth and is mentioned by Shakespeare in "Richard III."

Mme. Patti has raised $7,500 by two concerts for the Swansea general hospital, and she will give a third concert for the same purpose on Thursday evening of next week. At the close of the entertainment Sir Hussey Vivian will present to her the fine painting of herself by James Sant, R. A., now exhibited at the Royal academy.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is still classed by many papers as a millionaire. The truth is, he has been a long way from a million for a number of years and his fortune is largely composed of prospects. He has a chance of making a great deal of money in Alaska, but Alaska is a good ways off. He is just as popular as he was when he was rich, however.

M. Clovis-Hugues, the French deputy and poet, has been trying to answer in La France the question, what is a deputy? This is the result: "Classics say: A deputy is a citizen who makes laws. Writers of fiction say: He is a man accustomed to handle lightning, and to make speeches. Naturalists extend this definition by addition: He is also a gentleman who goes in for writing, betting, and blunders: and the men of the world, to which ill-disposed persons of every kind, add, 'A deputy is a man who does nothing at all.'"

In their recent discussion on the relation of the Biblical and scientific accounts of the creation of the world, Professor Huxley took Mr. Gladstone to task for, as he declared, neglecting to consult the works of Professor James D. Dana, of New Haven, Conn., whom he had cited. Mr. Gladstone now vindicates himself by publishing in the Nineteenth Century a letter from Professor Dana to the Rev Dr. Sutherland, saying, "I agree in all essential points with Mr. Gladstone, and believe that the first chapters of Genesis and science are in accord."

More Business Blocks Wanted.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

For a city with the prospects that Colorado Springs has before it, it seems singular that more is not being done towards improving, increasing or enlarging our business facilities. There can be no doubt that the population of the city will be receiving large accessions right along now, for some years to come, and the demand for places to do business in will be very great. I am told that our real estate men are now receiving applications for stores and offices every day, which they are unable to fill, and there are no indications that the owners of business lots are about erecting business houses or offices on their lots, or that those owning business houses are going to enlarge them so as to afford place for the newcomers.

Our business streets would be greatly improved by the erection thereon of some handsome two or three story blocks of stores, and surely now is a good time for the inauguration of a movement towards such improvement. Numbers of tenants are waiting for places to transact their business in, and are willing to pay liberal rents, and it is to be hoped that the capitalists who own desirable locations may soon embellish them with better structures than the shanties which now do very little credit to their owners or to the city. While Colorado Springs has some handsome private residences, she cannot brag much of her business blocks, and it seems a pity that some of the finest business locations in the city should be allowed to remain in their present tumble-down condition. It is to be hoped that we will not have to continue turning away people who wish to do business here, because we cannot provide rooms for them to do such business in, and that our real estate owners will see that their interest lies in handsomely improving their business sites, and in adding to the business facilities of the city. Are there not some among the recent large buyers of real estate, who will start the good work?

Respectfully, CITIZEN.

The Gold Production.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 14, 1886.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

In the ... issue of the GAZETTE ... [illegible] ... 20,000,000 ... [illegible] ... mines of the United States last year produced $31,800,000." The report of Director of the Mint Kimball, as published last week, gave the production for the year 1885 as $31,800,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over that of 1884. The misrepresentation continues to the extent of saying that this gold product "was all consumed in the arts," while the facts are as presented in the report, that the amount of gold used in the arts during the year 1885 was but $10,837,994 or $20,662,006 less than for the year 1884. This consumption of $10,837,994 in the arts includes $2,76[illegible],000 in the form of foreign coin and $[illegible],000 in old jewelry. At $20 per ounce the production equaled over fifty-four and one-half tons, of which the consumption in the arts took but about eighteen and one-half tons, including the foreign coin and old jewelry. In addition to the production of this country a gain of $[illegible],228,180 was made by net importation of gold against a net exportation of $15,508,084 of silver.

Such misstatements as are contained in the extract quoted, and the garbled and distorted conclusions drawn from such erroneous data are inexcusable and misleading. Least of all should they be permitted to appear in any newspaper published in the state that leads all others in the production of precious metals, and stands second in the production of gold. A similar blunder was made in the telegraph columns of the Tribune-Republican of Denver, California alone having produced more gold in 1885 than the total amount stated there.

G. H. A.

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, August 14. — The democratic state central committee, who met here to-day to decide upon the place of holding the state convention and the apportionment from the different counties, was well attended by delegates from all parts of the state. It was decided that the state convention should be held at Denver on Tuesday, October 5th, and the apportionment from each county should be on a basis of 100 votes cast in the county for Hon. Alva Adams for governor. Representation was agreed upon as follows:

Arapahoe	7[illegible]	Huerfano	7
Archuleta	2	Jefferson	9
Bent	5	La Plata	8
Boulder	10	Lake	35
Chaffee	10	Larimer	8
Clear Creek	11	Las Animas	14
Conejos	9	Mesa	4
Costilla	5	Montrose	3
Custer	8	Ouray	5
Delta	2	Park	7
Douglas	3	Pitkin	11
Dolores	2	Pueblo	17
Eagle	6	Rio Grande	5
Elbert	2	Routt	1
El Paso	8	Saguache	5
Fremont	7	San Juan	6
Garfield	5	Summit	8
Gilpin	7	San Miguel	5
Grand	2	Weld	9
Gunnison	14		
Hinsdale	6	Total	356

Kelly's Defalcation.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—This city was treated to a genuine sensation by the publication in the Evening Times of a three column article showing that when Col. R. M. Kelly, for thirteen years pension agent here, retired from office in March last he was $56,800 short in his accounts. This shortage had gradually accumulated during Colonel Kelly's entire term, he giving a fresh bond every year or so to cover it. The shortage became public some time after Colonel Kelly turned his office over to his successor. He hastily summoned a meeting of his bondsmen and personal friends which resulted in the amount being contributed and made good to the government. Among the gratuities are Mary Anderson, the actress, $5500; Mrs. Woodward, $2500; W. F. [illegible], $1000; A. L. Schmitt (for First National bank), $1000; Logan C. Murray, on quasi collateral, $4000. Mr. B. Dupont was responsible for 7000 as bondsman but contributed $15,000; Mr. Schmitt of Chicago, for about $7,500, compromised for $1000. Col. Kelly furnished the following to the associated press to-day: "Publication in this city and elsewhere in reference to my accounts as United States pension agent make it proper to me to state that I have paid over all the government funds for which I was responsible, have discharged fully all liabilities in my official bonds and owe the government nothing. As to any money loaned me by my personal friends, that is a matter between me and them, with the details of which the public has no legitimate concern."

Jordan not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Evening Star has the following: "It is said that Treasurer Jordan contemplates sending in his resignation. It is also said that he does not quite agree with Secretary Fairchild on financial questions. He was very much opposed to the ten million bond call which was issued yesterday. His policy, which it is believed Secretary Manning would have carried out, was to call in no more bonds than the law required for the sinking fund. Fairchild is also radical in his ideas of this subject. It is thought that as long as he remains at the head of the department he will act upon the policy indicated by yesterday's call. In that case it is asserted that Jordan will resign as soon as he becomes convinced that Mr. Manning will not resume his place at the head of the department."

A Strange Story.

CHICAGO, August 13.—A strange story about the famous Peck estate will be published here to-morrow. A year and a half ago Mrs Clarissa Peck died leaving from $800,000 to twice that sum. Shortly before her death a young man named Geo. E. Peck brought suit in the superior court of Cook county to establish his heirship to the estates of the testators from whom Clarissa C. Peck received but part of her fortune. Upon her death suit was waged against the executors of her will. After young Peck's friends, G. C. Whipple, a commission merchant, and [illegible] Hoffman, a real estate man, had collected the evidence of two hundred witnesses and expended $10,000 in prosecuting his case, he dismissed his suit for the sum of $2500. The settlement was kept very quiet. It is now claimed by young Peck's friends that frequent propositions were made by those interested in the estate to buy him off.

The Treasury Policy.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Acting Secretary Fairchild said to-day a policy had been determined upon by the department in future calls for bonds. The call for ten millions which will mature September 15th was made because it was deemed wise and expedient. Future calls will be determined by the state of finances. While it is probable that a second call for ten millions of bonds may be made next month such action will depend entirely upon the condition of the treasury at the time.

New Mexico's Treasurer.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 16.—Chief Justice Long has denied a mandamus in the case of Seligman vs. Ortiz. Seligman was appointed treasurer of the territory by Governor Ross. The present treasurer, Ortiz, declined to deliver the office, claiming under the law that the governor had no power to ... The chief justice held likewise, ... which is a republican, holds over ... [illegible]

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GENERAL NEWS.

Fighting Kept Up from the House Tops at Belfast.

A Cold-Blooded Murder Committed Near Aspen.

Legal Attempt to Clear the Anarchists at Chicago.

Belfast Riots.

LONDON, August 15.—Rioting has been resumed in Belfast. From midnight last night until 4 o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on the Shankill road and the Old Falls road. One person was killed and many wounded. The town is seething. A dispatch from Belfast says that sectarian strife has recurred in a deplorably cold blooded fashion. Expert marksmen this morning conducted a rifle fight from the roof tops, chimney stacks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans, who carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly throughout the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named McFarlane, was killed, and that two others, named Smith and Johnson, were mortally wounded; also that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. They claim that they killed and wounded many Catholics, but the latter deny that they sustained any serious losses. Many houses were riddled with bullets. Whenever the military appeared the contestants shifted their ground.

Finally, at 5 o'clock, after the riot act had been twice read, the troops charged upon the crowds and cleared the streets temporarily.

An old man and two women, who were inmates of a house on Conway street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They stated that three men had forced an entrance into the house and had remained there all night, firing from the roof. A howling crowd escorted the prisoners to the jail.

The mob to-day repeatedly fired upon the police. A tavern, owned by a Catholic, situated in a Protestant district, was looted.

BELFAST, noon, August 16.—Military withdrew from the streets at one o'clock this morning. Since then the city has been quiet.

BELFAST, August 16.—A man named Jackson wounded in the Sunday riot is dead. Other wounded men are progressing favorably. There was some stone throwing last night but no one was seriously injured. There are ominous signs that the authorities fear attempts at reprisal to-night on the part of the mob. Public houses are being closed and other precautions being taken. Scores of prisoners have been sent to Kilmainham jail and Dublin to await trial, local jails being full.

BELFAST, August 16.—Occasional shots were fired throughout the day and evening. Men from Queen's island while marching home sang "No home rule for Ireland," a parody of "God Save Ireland." This maddened the Catholics. Military in charging the mob last evening bayonetted Magistrate Burke who was assisting wounded rioters. Burke was in plain clothes, consequently he was sent to the hospital.

Double Murder at Aspen

DENVER, August 16.—An Aspen special to the News says: The murder reported last night seems to be of a more extended and cold-blooded nature than at first learned. It seems that Dan Fenton had jumped Harry Burrows' ranch, thirteen miles this side of Glenwood Springs. Fenton employed Michael D. Ryan to work for him, and yesterday they began cutting hay. Burrows warned him not to cut it as he would not be permitted to finish it. Fenton laughed at him, when Burrows left. In about an hour both Fenton and Ryan, who were working, were shot in the back, Fenton through the shoulder blade, the ball lodging near the right lung, Ryan near the small of the back, the bullet passing entirely through him, coming out of the abdomen. The men were shot from ambush with a Winchester. The shooting occurred across the river from Nelson's road house and attracted attention, and men and teams at once went to the scene and took the men to Nelson's. Medical aid did not arrive until five o'clock, six hours after the shooting. They could not save either of the men, both of them dying before morning. The men made ante-mortem statements in which they claim that Burrows and Ded White were their murderers. White was arrested last night but at last accounts Burrows was at large with a posse after him. There is great excitement there and should Burrows be found he will probably be lynched. White is believed to have had nothing to do with the shooting though he is a warm friend of Burrows.

The Anarchists' Trial.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The closing week of the great anarchist trial opened this morning. It was insufferably hot with scarcely a breath of fresh air in the court room. Every inch of space within the four walls was occupied by spectators. Foster resumed his speech this morning by declaring that he was not there to defend anarchy. When he expressed that sentiment Saturday he expressed the sentiment of his associates. The verdict ought not to be based upon the statements of any of the counsel. This assertion was apparently made with a view to undoing the effect of statements by Solomon in his opening as to Spies and his utterances. Foster quoted the old adage that "a barking dog never bites." Spies never concealed his sentiments. They were made public time and again through the press. The man was talkative; that could not be disputed. There must be something in the construction of the man's brain which made him give utterance to his wild talk. The man loves notoriety and that was all.

One of the best points made by Foster this afternoon was in substantially following the language of the prosecution finding great significance in the publication in the Arbeiter-Zeitung of the word "Ruhe," which they say means rest or peace. Now when the police arrived on the Haymarket Captain Ward said, "I command you in the name of the state of Illinois to disperse peaceably." To this Fielden, who was speaking, answered, naturally enough, "Why, Captain, this is a peaceable meeting," or "We are peaceable." Now should the state see anything so significant in this remark? Evidence shows that the meeting was peaceable, and I say here that it was never intended otherwise. If at that moment some one on his own responsibility threw a bomb among the police and that fact were now known the word "ruhe" and Fielden's remark, "we are peaceable" would then have a natural significance, the meaning on the face of them, instead of being as the state insists, symbols of riots and bloodshed. Foster after enlarging upon this feature of the case and declaring that the evidence fell far short of proving that the Haymarket meeting had any connection with a conspiracy to attack the police, devoting considerable time to consideration of the testimony of John Bernett as opposed to that of Harry L. Gilmer. Bernett, Foster showed, had been interviewed by the state. He had been shown a picture of Rudolph Schnaubelt, and upon honestly declaring that he could not recognize it as the bomb thrower was allowed to go. He could not serve the state. As a witness called by the defense, Bernett swore that the bomb was thrown from a point far enough from that fixed by the prosecution to overthrow the theory based upon Gilmer's testimony that Spies lit the fuse of the bomb and that the bomb was thrown by Schnaubelt from the mouth of Crane's alley. Who was to be believed? Bernett, who had been over the ground since the night of the riot and taken careful measurements and whose character had not suffered from the investigations of Captain Schaack and his detectives, or Gilmer, who had been impeached by a dozen witnesses and who was a Grand Army man, but whether he had fought under stars and stripes or stars and bars nobody knew? Why had not Gilmer been sent before the grand jury? Why was he placed on the stand when the trial was in progress? Because there was a missing link. So Harry L. Gilmer took the stand and said, "rather than have the plan stop I'll furnish the missing link."

Foster reviewed the testimony of Gilmer exhaustively, denouncing him as a "stupendous, a colossal, a monumental liar," and, turning toward the defendants said impressively, "If the testimony of Harry Gilmer is true August Spies and Adolph Fischer must die." Foster referred to the testimony of the informers, Waller and Seliger. They had been given a choice of the rope and a written statement such as would serve the purpose of the prosecution. They, of course, as any one would, chose the lesser of the two evils, and tremblingly took the stand to swear away the lives of their former comrades. "I say," said Foster, "and I not only say it here in the court room, but on the street and everywhere, that as a lawyer I am opposed to such means. Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

Foster concluded his address with an eloquent and flowery appeal to the jury. He asked them not to commit an act, which they would regret during the remainder of their life. Attorney Black said he would prefer not to commence his speech till to-morrow morning, and the court adjourned till that time.

Murder at Pueblo.

DENVER, August 14.—A News Pueblo special says: At five o'clock this morning Ed. Knight shot and killed Jack Lane at the Central Variety theater, formerly the Bella Union and familiarly known as the "Bucket of Blood." Lane was the barkeeper there and Knight was barkeeper at Alderman James O'Brien's saloon a few doors further up Union avenue. Knight was drunk and came into the variety department toward daylight and got into a quarrel with one of the attaches of the stage department named Lynch. They had a rough and tumble fight in which Knight bit Lynch's lip, and then being a much stronger man threw Lynch down and hit him out in a corner, at which Lane, who was behind his bar, jumped over the bar to stop the quarrel. He was good at this and was accustomed to jump over the bar in a twinkling and paralyze any disturber of the peace. In this instance, however, just as he was in the act of getting over the walnut plank, Knight jerked a revolver from his pocket and fired. The ball passed through Lane's body from side to side, killing him instantly. Knight threw the weapon to the floor and was then seized and put in jail. There is said to have been a feud between the two men and there was a woman at the bottom of it, or rather two women. Both of the men had been here about two years.

Postoffice Inspection.

DENVER, August 14.—J. D. King, postoffice inspector in charge of this district, to-day received notice from Washington that the Omaha office will hereafter be discontinued and that district consolidated with the Colorado district with headquarters at Denver, and that two new inspectors would be added to his force. This district is now composed of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Idaho, and is under the charge of Inspector King, with G. L. Waterbury, A. P. Fredericks, Chas. L. Brown and A. W. Branch as assistants.

The Knights Defeated.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Striking cigar makers returned to work this morning. The strippers, of whom there are nearly 500, also returned to their shops to-day. Bunchers will go back to work to-morrow and rollers on Wednesday. The fight between the cigar makers and Knights of Labor had been on for several weeks and the knights have been defeated.

Modjeska at Denver.

DENVER, August 16.—Modjeska began a week's engagement at the Tabor Grand this evening in "Mary Stuart," to a crowded house. Her acting created the greatest applause. At the end of the third act she was called before the audience three times. Her support is good, and no doubt during her engagement here she will play to a crowded house each night.

Rioting at Dungannon.

DUBLIN, August 16.—At Dungannon to-day bands of nationalists paraded the Protestant quarter of the town shouting for home rule and cursing the queen. A riot broke out and several persons were injured. Police had to force their way between Protestants and Catholics, thus preventing a desperate fight. One nationalist was arrested with a knife in his hand.

The Afghan Frontier.

LONDON, August 16.—The cabinet has decided to recall the Afghan commission at the earliest date possible, whether the mission be finished or not. The Standard referring to this decision says it will cause unqualified satisfaction in both England and India. "The truth is we are weary of attempts to arrive at a clear understanding of frontiers with Russia."

Consulting the Queen.

LONDON, August 16.—The queen held a council this morning at Osborne castle with members of the ministry. The terms of the queen's speech to be read at the reassembling of parliament were agreed upon. Salisbury returned to London after the council.

An Actor's Death.

DENVER, August 16.—A Pueblo special to the News says: W. A. Gilman of New Haven, Conn., died at a south side hotel. He will be buried here to-morrow. Gilman held the leading juvenile part in "Zozo" as captain of the ship, his stage name being Olsen Arthur.

Garland and Rogers.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Messrs. Morrie, Garland and Pugh, as solicitors for Attorney General Garland, to-day filed in his answer to the bill recently filed by J. Harris Rogers against the attorney general, Senator Harris and others for a settlement of the affairs of the Pan Electric Telephone Co. Garland in his answer denies in detail every material statement in the bill and calls attention to the irrelevant and impertinent manner in the bill. He says he "must decline to answer such portions unless the court directs to do so." In the course of his answer Garland says he became impressed with the apparent usefulness of the inventions and on February 15th, 1883, attended a meeting of persons interested at the residence of complainant. After relating the circumstances of making the contract Garland says that complainant instead of devoting himself to the perfection of his invention, as by his contract he was bound to do, sold his interests in his stock in the patent in violation of said contract and became anxious to have stock issued in violation of his contract and against the interests of the company; that finding he could not persuade defendants to act to his wishes, he procured many false and malicious statements to be published in the public press of the country both as to the defendants and as to the business of the company.

The President's Comments.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The president has deposited in the department of state bills which remained in his hands unsigned at the time of the adjournment of congress with the following explanatory memoranda: "Joint resolution directing payment of surplus in the treasury on the public debt (received August 5th, 1886). This resolution involves so much and is of such serious import that I do not deem it best to discuss it at this time. I do not approve because I believe it to be unnecessary, because I am by no means convinced that its mere passage and approval at this time may not endanger and embarrass the successful and useful operations of the treasury department and impair confidence in the management of the finances of the government. An act to provide for the erection of a public building in Annapolis, Md., (received August 3, 1886.) Memorandum: The postoffice at Annapolis is now accommodated in quarters for which the government pays rent at the rate of $500, and the office occupied by the collector of customs is rented for $70 per annum. The government has no other use for a public building at Annapolis than is above indicated and the argument urged why a building should be constructed there is based on the fact that this city is the capital of the state of Maryland and should have a government building because most if not all other capitals of states have such edifices.

Irish Government.

LONDON, August 16.—The Times again censures the Protestants of Belfast for their refusal to submit to the authorities. Referring to the report that Lord Randolph Churchill is preparing an Irish measure the Times says he will have a long and arduous task. The nature of the local government proposed must depend in some degree upon the attitude of the Irish people and possibly upon the action of the Irish convention at Chicago. But it is quite certain that nothing like statutory parliament will enter into Churchill's scheme and that a development of county government on an elective system will be applied on the same principles to all parts of the kingdom.

A Whisky Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—Superior Judge Hunt to-day rendered a decision in the suit of Goodman and Hardy vs. Martin, known as the celebrated Cutter whisky case, which has been before the courts for twelve years. The plaintiffs, who are successors by purchase of the original name of J. H. Cutter, asked for an injunction restraining defendants from using the name J. H. Cutter whiskey, made by defendants, and selling the same as "Cutter" whiskey. Judge Hunt said the evidence showed that A. P. Hotaling & Co., the accredited agents of the plaintiffs on the Pacific coast, manipulated the whisky after its reception here from Kentucky, and as equity demanded equity plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction, but inasmuch as defendants had not acquired any legal rights to the name of "Cutter" they would not be allowed costs.

Mexico's Revolutionists.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—The Globe-Democrat's Matamoras, Mex., correspondent telegraphs to-night that news has been received there that rebels under Quentero, who were being hotly pursued by Colonel Quintantilla, were met, beaten and dispersed by rurals under Margarito Trevino, many of them making their way across the river. Quentero was one of Davila's band, but left when there was a falling out with Davila. On the 11th Maurico Cruz, who had gathered a large amount of stock with which he was trying to get into Texas, was beaten at Santo Nuevo Leon by the rurals under Chapa. The government forces lost one officer and three soldiers killed and many wounded. Cruz himself made his escape, though badly wounded, and is being hotly pursued.

Burned at a Stake.

PARIS, August 16.—An imbecile widow named LeBo, residing in Selles, St. Denis, whose sons endeavored to obtain admission for her in a mad house, but failed, was tied to a stake by the latter, who built a fire around her and burned her to death. While the woman was suffering her sons sprinkled holy water over her, and when arrested told the police they had burned their mother because of religious motives. The woman was 64 years old and had the reputation of being a sorceress.

Welcome Rain.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—Heavy rains have dissipated all fears of further damage by forest fires.

MANITOU MENTION.

Numerous Arrivals at All the Hotels Yesterday.

Madame Modjeska and Party Arrive at Manitou.

Personals, Hotel Arrivals, and Miscellaneous Items.

From Saturday's Daily.

A German D. C. Packard of Denver is registered at the Iron Springs.

Mr. D. W. Rowland and wife of Louisville, Kentucky, are at the Barker.

Ex-Gov. Thomas T. Crittenden and wife of Missouri are stopping at the Mansion.

Drake's Veteran Zouaves of Ellsworth, New Jersey, will arrive at Manitou to-day.

Mr. Joseph Hero, proprietor of Charpiot's hotel Denver, is at the Manitou house.

Mrs. A. Fails, of Denver, with a party of her friends, is stopping at the Cliff house.

Professor Aaron Gove, of Denver, accompanied by his son and daughter, are at the Mansion.

The Manitou serenaders will give their ninth annual entertainment at Saratoga hall Monday night.

Mr. J. M. Nailey, one of the oldest conductors in the service of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, is at the Cliff.

Miss E. E. Brewer, daughter of Hon. David J. Brewer, judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, is stopping at the Iron Springs hotel.

Mr. Henry Watson and family have left for their home at Alton, Ill. Mr. Watson is a director of the Iron Springs company.

Mr. D. A. Moore, of St. Louis, joined his mother at the Cliff house yesterday. Mrs. Moore has been stopping at Manitou since May.

Services at the Congregational church to-day will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Cleland of Keokuk, Ia., in the morning and by Rev. Curtis of Lincoln, Neb., in the evening.

Mr. Uriah B. Wilson, a member of the firm of Chamberlain, Packard & Wilson, prominent real estate and insurance agents of Denver, is at the Iron Springs.

Mr. Charles E. Merriam is registered at the Barker. Mr. Merriam was for some years a resident of Colorado Springs, but is now engaged in the banking business at Garden City, Kansas.

Railroad men were quite numerous at Manitou last evening. W. J. Shotwell, of the Wabash, and J. L. Sturgis, of the Union Pacific, are at the Mansion, and A. F. Marx, of the Chicago and Rock Island, is at the Manitou house.

Both the Iron Springs and the Barker were unable to accommodate those who came in on the late train last evening. Mr. Walker of the Mansions and Mr. Bailey of the Manitou house reported that they were crowded almost to their fullest capacity.

A team hitched to a scraper working on the pass became unmanageable yesterday morning and ran away. Coming down the Pass they collided with a horse driven by James Kyner and Chas. Higby. The carriage was demolished, the horse injured and the occupants slightly bruised.

The following persons went to the peak yesterday: Thomas Kline; J. T. Merrill, W. S. Van Nesta, Lafayette; Miss Moran, West Las Animas; J. H. Wynn, Mississippi; W. J. Lalack and wife, Denver; Florence Wheatley, Detroit; Pet Buckingham, Decatur; John Morrow, Allegheny; George S. McGrew and wife, St. Louis; Walter Conkle, Miss Wood, Kansas City; S. E. Baker, Ohio; T. S. Fife, G. B. Kesland, A. T. McOull and twelve others.

There were hops last evening at the Iron Springs and the Manitou house. Both were largely attended and heartily enjoyed by all who participated. We noticed quite a number of Colorado Springs young gentlemen present, but strange to say very few of Colorado Springs' young ladies. There is a rumor afloat at Manitou that the Colorado Springs gentlemen care very little for home society in the summer time, but make up for their lack of attention in the winter season.

Madame Modjeska, accompanied by her husband and some of the members of her troupe, arrived in Manitou last evening and registered at the Manitou house. Madame Modjeska was delayed twenty-four hours by a washout on the Salt Lake division of the D. & R. G. railroad, and was consequently quite fatigued. She retired quite early and will leave for Denver this evening, where she is booked for a week's engagement, beginning to-morrow evening. Madame Modjeska came direct to Manitou from Los Angeles, Cala., where she played for a week to crowded houses, and had previously filled a two weeks' engagement at San Francisco. This is not her first visit to Manitou, nor will it be the first time that she has appeared before a Colorado audience, having fulfilled an engagement at Denver some time ago. Mr. Maurice Barrymore, who has already achieved a national reputation as an actor of considerable merit, is Madame Modjeska's leading support. Other members of the company stopping at the Manitou House are Miss Genevieve Lytton and Mr. Errol Dunbar.

From Sunday's Daily.

There were forty-four visitors to the Grand caverns yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. James Walker, of Denver, registered at the Manitou house last night.

To-night's hop will be given at the Manitou house and a pleasant time is expected.

Hon. Hugh Butler of Denver, accompanied by his wife, is a guest at the Manitou house.

Mr. [illegible] and leading banker of Lafayette, Ind., is a guest at the Barker.

Mrs. Snider gave a private German at the Mansion last night. It was a very enjoyable affair for those who participated.

The Drake Zouaves are due at Manitou on the Salt Lake express to-night. They are on their way home from California.

Miss Edna Deming, a very popular young lady of Topeka, Kas., arrived at the Barker yesterday. She has been a frequent visitor at Manitou.

G. A. R. delegates who have been in attendance at the encampment at San Francisco are now on their way home. Many of them will stop over at Manitou.

Hon. Frank P. Harkness of Clay Centre, Kansas, member of congress from that district, is registered at the Cliff. He is an old friend of Dr. Woods and will spend a week or so in Manitou.

Little Miss Collins went to the Peak yesterday morning from the Barker. She is but three years old, but she sat astride her horse like a veteran and stood the trip better than some of the older persons.

Madame Modjeska left Los Angeles, California, last Monday and should have arrived at Manitou ere this time, where she expected to spend three days before opening her week's engagement at Denver on Monday.

T. E. Mastin and J. M. Hale, both prominent and influential citizens of Kansas City, helped to swell the large number of people now at Manitou from the city on the Kaw. They are quartered at the Cliff.

A large number of Missouri people, who are spending the season at Manitou, called on General A. W. Doniphan at the Iron Springs hotel yesterday afternoon. Included in the number was ex-Governor Tom Crittenden.

Messrs. C. H. L. and C. T. Pillsbury, large cotton manufacturers of Manchester, Connecticut, registered at the Barker last evening. They are quite well pleased with our Rocky Mountain resort and expect to remain some time.

R. V. Messler, vice president of the Pennsylvania railway, arrived at Manitou yesterday in his special car, after having made a visit to Leadville and other mining towns in the state. He is accompanied by a party of six friends.

Proprietor Bailey, of the Manitou house, tells us that there is no foundation whatever to the report that on account of the lack of patronage he is to close his hotel on the 15th inst. He says that if his present good business would keep up he would remain open all winter.

Mr. S. T. Smith, general superintendent of the Union Pacific, accompanied by Division Superintendent J. K. Choate, arrived at the Manitou house yesterday. Mrs. S. T. Smith has spent part of the season at the Manitou, and in fact has every season for some years past.

Marshal Bowers took a man named Hopkins in charge at Manitou last night who was evidently crazy. He was wandering around upon the streets in search of a hotel named the Junction house and insisted upon it that he was in Denver. The marshal procured a room for him and employed a watchman. Hopkins was well dressed, had means for his support and there were no indications of his having been drinking.

The following named persons went to Pike's Peak yesterday: W. B. Collins, wife and daughter, Keokuk; E. B. Rachabaugh and wife, Huntington, Ind.; F. Gorder, Mr. Hoover, two ladies, Colorado Springs; Fred Withoft, wife and son, Rose Withoft, Osborn, Ohio; C. E. Starr, Burlington; T. S. Wood, T. S. Lackey, Allegheny City; E. K. Sommer, Philadelphia; John W. Reid, Chicago; John and Joseph Thompson, East Liverpool, Ohio; E. Franke, Mercer, Pa.; Philip Franke, Germany; S. Coon, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Effie Jackson, Adela Norgood, Laramie, Wyo.; F. L. Losey, Palmyra, Mo.; A. B. Frame, Athens, Ohio; T. J. Anderson, Kansas; G. Voss, Germany; W. A. Barringer, Middleport, Ohio.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Over thirty people visited the Grand caverns on Sunday.

Eugene Croft and wife of Denver are registered at the Barker.

T. E. Mastin and family of Kansas City are sojourning at the Barker.

Manitou had a very lively Sunday and the hotels were pretty well crowded.

Mr. E. T. Cook of Colorado Springs is spending a short time at the Cliff.

The Manitou express was delayed three and a half hours last night on account of a washout near Sedalia.

G. A. R. men are now arriving at Manitou in large numbers on their way home from the encampment at San Francisco.

Mr. A. B. Eaces who publishes the official guides of the Denver & Rio Grande and Union Pacific railways is at the Barker.

Professor Aaron Gove, superintendent of Denver's public schools, spent Sunday at the Mansion with his son and daughter.

There was an impromptu hop at the Cliff last night. The Cliff has a number of people who never seem to tire of dancing.

Mrs. George Y. Smith and Miss Neenah Smith have increased the large number of Kansas City people at the Iron Springs.

There is still a very active demand for real estate at Manitou and capitalists with an eye to good paying investments are numerous.

Madam Modjeska left the Manitou house for Denver yesterday morning where she was to have opened her week's engagement last night.

Mr. A. C. Armstrong, purchasing agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway is a guest at the Cliff. He is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. B. Wood.

Mr. C. E. Merriam, a former resident of Colorado Springs, now cashier of the Garden City bank at Garden City, Kansas, was a guest at the Barker on Sunday.

Rt. Rev. Robert K. Kestle Cornish, lord bishop of Madagascar; John Sykes, LL.D., [illegible] Cole and mother and sister, a portion of the Sherman excursion from California, spent Sunday at the Mansions.

Hon. R. T. Van Horn, proprietor and editor of the Kansas City Journal and for several years member of congress from his district, is spending some time at the Barker, with his wife. He like many other Kansas City people thinks it the most popular summer resort in the country.

The Manitou Serenaders gave an entertainment at Saratoga hall last night and they were greeted by a good sized audience. In some respects the programme was a very good one, while in others, to say the least, it was decided inappropriate, and too much of a low variety nature. In the future the boys had better depend on home talent and they will come out better in the long run.

One of the Midland workmen left a roll of blankets and some clothes at Mr. Albrecht's place yesterday and said that he would call for them later. Soon afterward a man came in and took them. It was subsequently ascertained that the man was a thief and there was a lively chase after him. The thief made his escape but the blankets and clothing were recovered.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a special train came in bringing a large number of Grand Army men who were told on the streets that all the hotels were full and the only place where they could find accommodations was on Pike's Peak. So they routed out some of the stable men, got their horses and left for the Peak at three, as they were determined to put the time in some way. Others who wanted to sleep experienced no trouble in finding accommodations at the hotel. Talk on the streets did not go with them.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Iron Springs—Emil Fruchey, New York; Mrs G Y Smith, Miss Smith, Miss L D Seitz; Kansas City; L B Spaulding and wife, Illinois; G W Benedict and wife, ranch; Mrs M A Prince, Kansas City; Jno Grannis, Mrs M Wright, Colorado; J A McDonald, Denver; Mrs M Leman, Miss T J Leman, New York city; E C Kihr, St Louis.

Cliff House.—M Armstrong, W B Wood, Topeka; L Mayer and family, G M Klair, Vicksburg, Miss; C E Wood, Sedalia, Mo; Leonard Robinson, Denver; G R Riddle, Miss Mary A Riddle, Allegheny, Pa; J L Biddle, Denver; C L Jenkins, E W Pugh, Kansas City; Wm O'Connor, Coolidge, Kan; C E Young, Chicago; Henry Beaucourt, Denver; L B Meers, St Louis; T W Burchine, Denver; E T Cork, ranch; Wm Wacker, Denver; W E Rozzel, Kansas City.

The Barker—James Reilly, E C Gump, M A Nippen, Dayton, Ohio; Eugene Croft and wife, Denver; R T Van Horn and wife, Kansas City; S F Cooper, Grinnell, Iowa; Mrs Berta Reed, Topeka; D Ellis, Chicago; Hugh Taylor, Castle Rock; S A Rathburn, Denver; Wm O'Connor, Coolidge; T E Mastin, Kansas City; A C Morse, Miss A Wagner, T E Mastin and family, Chicago; Mrs Reed, Topeka; John K Dea, Carrollville, Is; A B Eacs, wife and daughter, Omaha; J B Phelps and wife, Lillie Woodward, Davenport; Mrs W F Connell and son, Denver.

The Mansions—F B Semple, Denver; A R Friend, A S Haines, Kansas City; G S Fulmer and wife, O K Gardner, M C Gardner, M F Herron, J S McCullough, J W Finn, Pittsburgh; Mrs W O R Smith, W E Smith, C E Smith, Brooklyn; Wm Morrison, jr, Colorado; J L Webb, Washington, D C; E F Bishop, Denver; O F Johnson and family, Riverside; Mrs Y Gandin, Cincinnati; W W Greene, Buffalo, Wyo; W W Staly, Leavenworth; F L Spencer, E J Pullman, Washington; E P Taussig, St Louis; Mrs M S Hopkins, Washington; M T Anderson, Washington.

Manitou House—Fred Bennett, Freehold, N J; D G Burkley, Ireland; Mrs S N Kimble, Denver; Miss Maze Eldred, Williamsport; E C Lowrie, Denver; W L Brown, George Brown, Colorado; James Tucker, L B Reed, E F Stevens, C P Whittle, Boston; R C Harrison, A Rupp, St Louis; C W Armstrong and wife, Jos Hero, New Orleans; Jas Vansburgh, W C Bickford, F J Wells, W A L Gresham, Washington; C C Lersman, Fulton, Mo; Geo Phelps, Iowa; Mrs Saxon, Fall City; A M Humphrey and wife, Lincoln; J S Parker, M S Laucks, J E Campbell, Scottdale Pa; R G Greenwalt, Pittsburg; L Jacobs, Tucson, Ari; G E Holaday, Chicago; John Darling, Colorado Springs.

American Forestry Congress.

The American Forestry congress, in response to an invitation from the Colorado State Forestry association, seconded by the Denver chamber of commerce, will hold its fifth annual meeting in that city next month. The following preliminary programme for the meeting has been arranged:

Tuesday, September 14—Evening reception at 8 p. m. Address of welcome by his excellency the governor, Benjamin H. Eaton, on behalf of the state of Colorado; by the mayor, on behalf of the city of Denver, and by the president of the chamber of commerce. Reply by Judge Warren Higley, president of the congress. Appointment of committees on order of business, on nominations, and on resolutions.

Wednesday, September 15—Morning, afternoon and evening sessions for reading of papers, discussions and reception of reports.

Thursday, September 16.—Ride through the city and suburbs in carriages supplied by the courtesy of the citizens of Denver. Afternoon and evening sessions.

Friday, September 17.—Excursion by rail to Fort Collins, where the Agricultural College, with an instructive arboretum, may be visited, and through Greeley, where carriages will be available for the inspection of the country. This trip will present the best cultivated part of the state.

Saturday, Sept. 18.—Excursion by railroad to Colorado Springs, and in carriages to Glen Eyrie and through the Garden of the Gods to Manitou, where Sunday may be spent at the foot of Pike's Peak.

Monday, Sept. 20.—By rail to Leadville via the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, reaching Leadville at 7.50 p. m.; return to Denver next day via Union Pacific route.

The following papers have, among others, been entered for reading: Colorado Climate, and its Effect upon Tree Growth, by George E. Parsons, Colorado Springs; Management of Rocky Mountain Forests, by Colonel E. T. Ensign, forest commissioner of Colorado; Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery for Colorado Planting, by Professor James Cassidy, Ft. Collins; How Best to Preserve the Rocky Mountain Forests, by Hon. William N. Byers, Denver. Several topics of especial interest to this section will be discussed. Those wishing to participate should make their intention known to Mr. George E. Parsons of this city.

Damaged by Fire.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The two and three story brick buildings 204 to 210 Elizabeth street, used by the Brush Electric Light company as a lighting station, were damaged by fire to the extent of $[illegible].

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THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Fourteen Hundred Delegates Attend the Chicago Meeting

To Give Support to the Cause of Home Rule.

Speeches Indicate Acquiescence in Parnell's Policy.

Irish Leaguers.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The Irish national league committee held a session to-night and decided to name Judge James Fitzgerald of Cincinnati for temporary chairman. Judge Fitzgerald is regarded as conservative and it is expected the nomination will meet the approval of all delegates present in convention. Owing to the delay of Treasurer O'Reilly in arriving and consequent delay in preparing credentials of delegates the convention will not be called to order until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Massachusetts delegation held a caucus this evening and the names of John Boyle O'Reilly and P. A. Collins were suggested for the presidency. But it was stated that neither of the gentlemen would accept the position. Without taking any further action it was decided to await the arrival of the New York delegation. The "opposition" heretofore have not as yet decided upon any one to support for president.

The train bearing the Irish parliamentary delegates west from New York was met at Michigan City at 8.20 this evening by a Michigan Central special train containing a delegation of about 50 from the Chicago reception committee. John Finnerty, chairman of this committee, was accompanied among others by John M. Dunphy, William Fogerty, M. P. Bracy, P. McHugh, Father Dorney, Father Waldron and John Enins. Michael Davitt was also one of those who went to meet the party. John E. Redmond, William O'Brien and James Deasy was accompanied from New York by a small party of well known leaguers, among whom were Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, Rev. Dr. G. W. Pepper and Dr. Thos. O'Reilly. Mr. Finnerty welcomed the visitors heartily and O'Brien responded warmly. At the close of O'Brien's response the parliamentary party was conducted through the cars occupied by those of the receiving delegation, who could not hear the addresses owing to lack of room. Each delegate was presented and greeted with prolonged cheers. After the reception given the delegates, as the train pulled out of Michigan City, O'Brien gave an Associated Press reporter an interesting recital of his views regarding the Irish problem.

"Failure of the home rule bill," he said, "has temporarily deferred the hopes of the Irish tenantry. When the policy of Salisbury shall have compelled him to ask parliament for a coercive measure then the tug of war will have to come." O'Brien said in explanation of his expression, "The tug of war," that up to the present time the land league had made no organized effort to reduce rents, rather encouraging payment of them without murmur in order not to lose ruin the progress of Gladstone's home rule. Now that home rule had failed the National league could no longer, if it desired, induce or force people to pay rents which had already brought them to the verge of universal bankruptcy. O'Brien could not predict exactly what the result would be, but it was certain that the league would be driven to attempt by perfectly legal methods to secure for Irish tenants the relief which English landlords are voluntarily yielding to their English tenants. When these methods made it necessary for Salisbury to apply to parliament for coercive measures, Gladstone's opportunity would come and he would get the support which had previously been denied him.

Mr. Redmond said in the course of a conversation with an Associated Press reporter that the remainder of Gladstone's career was consecrated to the securing of home rule to Ireland, and that when the opportunity came Gladstone, if living, would conduct a second campaign in the interest of self-government for Ireland with all the vigor which characterized his recent great effort in that direction.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The scenes about the lobbies of leading down town hotels this afternoon were not unlike those preceding a national political convention. Delegates to the Irish National League convention present in the city number about fourteen hundred, and when not engaged in obtaining their credentials to admit them to the floor of the convention hall and in obtaining tickets of admission for their friends, were actively caucussing in behalf of favorite leaders for the presidency. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer of the league, arrived this morning, and assisted by the secretary began to pass upon the credentials of delegates. He completed his labors shortly after one o'clock, in time for opening of the convention at two o'clock, the hour named by the national committee. The four Irish members of parliament here will be made members of the committee on resolutions and be given seats in the convention, so that the platform adopted may be in harmony with Parnell's views.

It was after 3 o'clock before the convention had been assembled and called to order. The number present is estimated at least 4000. Tremendous cheering greeted the arrival of Michael Davitt and Mrs. Parnell. President Patrick Egan in opening the convention said it would be inspired by the presence and aided by the counsel of a man who above others, not even excepting our great leader himself, holds the warmest place in the hearts of all Irish exiles the honest and fearless Michael Davitt. He congratulated the convention on the fact that since the Boston convention the infamous crimes act had been abolished. He said three successive governments had been overthrown in England within nine months on the Irish question. Coercion as a system he believed was dead. England's influence among the nations would be lost until peace reigned in Ireland, and there could be no peace with the Irish race until it had obtained home rule. The great promise made towards that end was due largely to the agency of the Irish National League of America, which since the Boston convention had forwarded to trustees of the parliamentary fund three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He said the convention should preserve caution so that no word or act should compromise those beyond the water but it should be caution without cowardice, and determination [illegible] by American founders of liberty to win back plundered rights at all hazards.

Egan's speech evoked great cheering at its close. At the conclusion of Egan's address he nominated, on behalf of the national convention, Judge James Fitzgerald of Cincinnati for temporary chairman. He was chosen without a dissenting vote.

SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The scenes presented in Central Music hall shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon was in many respects extraordinary. The beautiful auditorium was crowded to the utmost, delegates occupying the lobby and seats on the lower floor, while the boxes and galleries had their full quota of ladies. There was a tremendous outburst of applause on the entry of Michael Davitt, and again cheering when the presence of Mrs. Parnell was recognized. The entire audience rose to their feet like one man and cheered themselves hoarse when Michael Davitt, leaning on the arm of Patrick Egan and followed by the remaining Irish delegates and other officers of the national league entered the hall. The visitors and officers made their way to the stage amid shouts and plaudits, and the first move was spontaneously towards Mrs. Parnell. Davitt and others warmly shook her by the hand, while the cheering of American delegates and the audience seemed to know no bounds. The stage was occupied almost exclusively by officers of the league. As President Egan arose another wild outburst arose from the convention, to be renewed again and again, as almost the first words from his lips were an enthusiastic reference to Michael Davitt. Before President Egan had spoken half a dozen sentences the lobbies and even the aisles were crowded with delegates and spectators. The applause during Egan's address was so frequent that it seemed to break forth almost at the end of every sentence. Mentions of Gladstone were enthusiastically received, but when near the close of Egan's address came the "Peaceably, if we can; otherwise, if we must," the very galleries and roof seemed to shake. Three cheers for Washington, Gladstone and Parnell were given at the close of Egan's address.

Then Secretary Sutton read the call for the convention. A telegram from the democratic state convention of Michigan, now in session, wishing the league and Parnell God speed, called forth signs of warm approval of the audience.

President Egan rose at this point, and announced that at the meeting of the national committee last night Judge James Fitzgerald of Cincinnati had been selected for temporary chairman of the convention and John P. Sutton temporary secretary. Fitzgerald's name seemed to act magnetically upon the delegates. It scarcely needed the thundering chorus of "ayes" when Egan put the question for his election. One or two delegates made a motion of dissent, but failed to voice it, and Fitzgerald and Sutton were declared unanimously elected. Judge Fitzgerald, upon taking the chair spoke as follows:

Ladies and brother delegates

Dispatches in the morning papers indicate great hopes on the part of Salisbury and the vagabond set of Orangemen who ashamed of their own country and of their race indulge in high hope that this convention of Irish hearts and Irishmen will commit political suicide and disgrace themselves. Cries of "No, No." On the other hand comes flashing over four thousand miles across the sea of trembling, fear and anxiety from those that live in old Ireland. Cheers. Fear and anxiety from those we left in our childhood days, fear and anxiety from those in whose name and whose interests we are summoned here to-day, fear and anxiety from those whose status in life we desire to make like our own, free men as free as the ocean's wild waves. Cheers. In proportion as you smash those hopes on the one hand and dispel those fears on the other hand, in the same proportion shall we have fulfilled our destiny. You have telegraph instruments here in your hall. From them let the electric flash pass from here to the Atlantic and across it with the velocity that it is proverbial for, and let every word that goes from this hall be a word of disappointment to the enemies of Ireland. Cheers. On the other hand let our words be words of cheer and consolation to the people that for seven centuries have waited for freedom. How many of you are thousands of miles away from your happy homes. You came not with any selfish motives in view. You came not for any personal aggrandizement. The highest and noblest hopes and aspirations that could inspire a human heart have inspired yours, as you have left your wives and hearthstones at home. You came here not paid by branches or inspired by love of rivalry. You came here as honest, patriotic men, leaving the land that gave you birth, hating her oppressors. Cheers. You came here like free men in this greatest, freest country on earth. Cheers. You came here to attend with the truest motives that permeate an assemblage of pure, honest and determined men. You came here as representatives of the Irish National League of America, that was organized not to dictate, not to advise, not to suggest, a line of policy to those 4,000 miles across the Atlantic, for whose happiness, for whose interest, we are gathered here to-day. Cheers. You came here to-day not to dictate to them but rather to follow in their steps. Cheers. You came here to-day with hearts full of hope for the future. We cannot forget the past; we would and we would not if could. Cheers. But while that is a fact we look to the future with the hope that the Irish race throughout the world is concentrated on Charles Stewart Parnell. Cheers. You came here to-day to welcome by your cheers and to approve by your actions the honored representatives of the Irish parliamentary party and Charles Stewart Parnell. Parnell has sent you good news and glad tidings by his trusty lieutenants who are now before you. Applause. You start up and with your voice give utterance to them of the sentiments of your hearts in cheer after cheer to the chosen representatives of the Irish people who are present to-day. Cheers. Circumstances rendered it impossible for their leader to be here in person, but my friends he is here in spirit. Cheers. He sends his recognized representatives here at his request. I entreat all of you therefore to pay closest attention to what they may say, and let your platform and your resolutions be made up after they have spoken. Cheers. I regret, and no doubt you too regret it, that for the last day or two you have read in the public press suggestions of terrible fight and disaster in this convention. Cries of "No no." Nothing on earth would give greater aid and comfort to the enemies of free government than would such a prophecy confirmed.

Turning to Michael Davitt the speaker proceeded: "We are here to-day to welcome you, not because you are Michael Davitt, but because you are a true son of Erin." Applause. Turning to other members of the parliamentary committee, O'Brien, Redmond and Deasey, the speaker said: "Our enemies of our race have long succeeded in the motto 'Divide and conquer.' Henceforth among true Irishmen at home and abroad there is no division of sentiment on the question of home rule for the Irish people and absolute control of affairs by themselves. Loud and continuous applause. And Messrs. O'Brien, Redmond and Deasey applause, we are here to-day to give you the same generous welcome as we do to the hero and founder of the league, not in your individual capacity, but as representatives of the Irish people, who, in that parliament, day by day, and night by night, [illegible] for your own and the land we love. We want you, and countless you will tell us what desires, what the wishes, what the hopes and aspirations of the Irish people are. You will, doubtless tell us what you request of us to-day, and on behalf of those who are now before me and on behalf of those they represent throughout this broad land from the high hills of Maine to the golden slopes of California, on behalf of the generous American people who are with us in sentiment and in heart, I promise you, sirs, that from this convention there shall emanate but one sentiment, but one action, but one echo, and that is for Ireland; her chosen representatives, to follow in your wake, not to direct, not to dictate, not to suggest for the Irish national league, but to cripple you and Charles Stewart Parnell the same as we have been cripping you for the past two years. Loud applause. And, my friends, you have heard me in your name make these promises. In the name of the land that gave most of you birth, in the name of that land where many of you first beheld the light of heaven, in the name of liberty that is the God-given right of that people and all others, in the name of Charles Stewart Parnell, applause, I beg of you, I entreat you by every act of yours to see that promise I have just made is religiously and rigorously fulfilled. Applause. If there are any individuals in your great body who have grievances to settle let them be settled. As every delegate having a right to enter this hall has a seat in this convention, I have any say about, every delegate coming here has a right to express his opinions honestly, cordially, patriotically upon the issues at stake connected with this convention. I beg of you to be sober and earnest, to be forbearing with one another, to grant the rights to all that you demand for yourself and let the discussion of any legitimate matters that come before us. Oh, look back through the last two months and take an example worthy of emulation, first from the parliamentary band of brothers that sat there in that parliament house and listened day after day, night after night, to the most vicious, violent, malignant falsehoods that could emanate from the heart or be given expression by the mouth of man. How did these men behave in that parliament? Did they jump up and in that excitable manner drive back the slander with vituperation? No they did not; they were under a discipline not equaled in any legislative body in modern times. Applause. And what, in action, can you say of the five million souls that were looking with breathless anxiety for the work of their representatives? The history of the world fails to point to a grander picture, that of a people trodden by the reckless hand of tyrants, who, in their moments of a most bitter despair, were cool and self-possessed, who, under a most terrible trying ordeal, were as calm and dispassionate with their hopes in heaven and the fidelity of their representatives. Oh take a lesson from that race of your home, that race which in the last few months has shown to the world a capacity for self-government, an absolute oneness from violence and vituperation, notwithstanding the amount of vituperation that was given against them, has shown to the world a capacity for self-government not equaled by any other race on earth under like circumstances. Irishmen, with Irish blood coursing in your veins, sit down on every attempted dissension in this hall. Be men, be forbearing, be united in proportion as you say unqualifiedly here that no matter what, we may think of one policy or another, we have no policy here to discuss or to act upon except the policy presented by Davitt and by the representatives of the parliamentary party who are the mouthpiece of Charles Stewart Parnell.

At the conclusion of Judge Fitzgerald's address Alexander Sullivan from his place in about the center of the convention arose and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That delegations from each state and territory, from the District of Columbia and from Canada being are hereby instructed to report to the convention as soon as practicable a representative on each of the following committees: Credentials, resolutions, finance, constitution and permanent organization.

Resolved, That Hon. William O'Brien, Hon. J. E. Redmond, M. P., Hon. John Deasey, M. P., and the father of the Irish land league, M. Davitt, are hereby appointed members of the committee on resolutions as representatives of Ireland. The purpose of the appointment of our brethren from Ireland is two-fold. First, that their counsel may make it impossible to give expression to any word which could embarrass the Irish leader; second, that the world may behold perfect unity of Irish and Irish-American sentiment.

The resolutions were seconded by Father O'Brien of Toledo and unanimously adopted.

J. Mooney of Minnesota moved as a substitute the immediate appointment of a committee on credentials, each delegation to at once decide on its own representative, and then the convention to adjourn until 8 p.m.

The previous question was ordered and the substitute adopted unanimously. All delegations were instructed to come into the convention upon reassembling prepared to submit the names of members for various committees to be selected. The convention was then declared adjourned until 8 p.m.

At 8.30 the committee on credentials were still in session at the Grand Pacific with closed doors, and the proceedings in Central Music hall was not yet commenced. At 8.50 the hall was filled to overflowing and Judge Fitzgerald left the gavel. A hush came over the convention while the platform of Michael Davitt was seen making his way to the stage. Davitt was called as soon as he entered the hall, and despite the protest of the audience, rising to their feet, and cheering wildly, he rose to say that he had been heard often and he would simply introduce his friend, Mr O'Brien, editor of United Ireland. Davitt spoke of O'Brien in unstinted terms of praise as a patriot. "I know," he said "you will be delighted to hear from my friend of Ireland, William O'Brien."

In his speech O'Brien said: "This day's proceedings have, thank God, shown that they did not exaggerate your patriotism and self-sacrifice in the cause of Ireland. I thank you again and again; I thank this great assembly of the Irish National League of America for what has happened to-day, and I thank you all for years of labor and noble and generous work in the cause of Ireland accomplished by you. I thank you not only on our own part, but because we are here as ambassadors, very humble ambassadors, of Ireland and of Charles Stewart Parnell, cheers, and it is hardly necessary for me to tell you that whatever favor is extended to us in this hall and during our short visit in this country we will accept, not as tendered for our obscure selves but as tendered for the leader of our cause under whose banner it is our pride and our privilege to carry a musket in the ranks. Cheers.

After Mr. O'Brien concluded all the committees were reported with the exception of the committee on credentials, and the convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Delegates in attendance upon the convention of the Irish National league were slow in reporting at Music hall this morning to enter upon the work of the second day. The committees appointed yesterday remained in session until a late hour last night, but in the main concluded their labors, so as to be ready to report to the convention to-day without any delay. The committee on credentials had no contesting delegates to pass upon, but owing to the large number of delegates present, were not able to complete their report [illegible]. The committee on resolutions also held a long night's session, but worked harmoniously, despite any fears to the contrary.

Judge Fitzgerald, temporary chairman, appeared on the platform at 10 a.m. and shortly afterwards the delegates began to pass in and quickly filled the seats on the main floor. The convention was called to order at 10.05 a.m. The committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made the permanent organization. The motion was put to the convention by Michael Davitt, apparently in the expectation of complete harmony, and the motion was carried almost unanimously, the few dissents being apparently from the New York delegation.

Judge Fitzgerald rose and thanked the convention for the honor of the position. He said he would certainly endeavor to give full hearing to every delegate on any subject to come before the convention. "I know no rings, I know no clique," said the speaker, "and I am here for united Ireland." He closed with the caution that delegates should have only one sentiment, and that was to prepare to fight the common enemy and engender no feuds among themselves. "We hate her," said he, "because she hated us and despoiled us. When she declares peace then may we, and not till then will we cease hating her." He closed with the declaration: "We can have, we will have, no peace until England ceases her deadly hostility to the friends of freedom and freedom's use."

Hon. John F. Finerty rose in his seat, and his appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering. He said he only rose to read a cablegram, addressed to him. It read as follows:

DUBLIN, August 9th, 1886.

To Finerty, Chicago Convention.

The manhood of Ireland is with you and trusts the convention will be resolved to endorse Ireland's right and resolve to be free.

Signed CHAS. MACARTHY TEELING,
Dublin.

Mr. Davitt rose and said he desired to say a word in explanation. Mr. Davitt did not question the right of any one in Ireland to send a dispatch from Ireland, but said Mr. Teeling had no right to speak for the people of Ireland. He was not a member of the league; and I say that Redmond, Deasey and myself have the right to speak for the people of Ireland. Loud applause.

Mr. Finerty rose to speak and there were loud cheers.

Hynes of Illinois made a point of order that no motion was before the house and no delegate had a right to the floor. The chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. Finerty then rose to a question of personal privilege and was finally given the floor, amid considerable confusion. Delegates from New York and Hynes interrupted repeatedly. Mr. Hynes said Mr. Finerty should not speak of personal questions. Cries were raised for Finerty to take the platform.

"I will be heard anywhere," said Finerty.

The chair—"Mr. Finerty is no spring chicken. He can be heard anywhere in the hall."

Mr. Hynes: "I protest against Mr. Finerty speaking."

Mr. Finerty: "I will speak."

The chair admonished Mr. Finerty to not make another such remark.

Mr. Finerty (comparative order having been restored) said: "I am surprised to see the father of the land league in this place and question that telegram." Here another scene of confusion ensued. In the midst of the uproar Mr. Finerty was heard to say: "It is what we have believed for twenty years, and I shall hold to my view for the freedom of Ireland to the day of my death. Mr. Teeling is not in the league. If he holds to that sentiment he is certainly entitled to belong to it."

As another scene of confusion ensued Mr. Finerty declined to say anything further, and ceased speaking. He was cheered by the main body of the convention.

Davitt arose and said he could not dispute the right of Finerty to desire the freedom of Ireland and would not do so. This acted as a quieter and the uproar subsided. The committee on resolutions reported through Rev. Mr. Betts as follows:

Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report: We, delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles of human freedom and in the right of people to frame their own laws, a right which lies at the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this republic, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do hereby resolve:

First—That we express our heartiest and most unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.

Second—That we heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English house of commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and their ability to achieve home rule in Ireland.

Third—That we extend heartfelt thanks to Gladstone for his great efforts on behalf of Irish self-government, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for supporting him in the great Irish leader and his Irish policy during the recent general election.

Fourth—Resolved, That this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-government in Ireland.

Fifth—That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint, exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of the cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rack-renting landlords, and in view of the license scandalously extended to organized lawlessness in the north of Ireland by partisan officials, and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own ways.

Sixth—That we heartily thank the president, treasurer and secretary of the National league for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

Seventh—That the following cablegram be forwarded in the name of the chairman of the convention:

To Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell:

Delegates to the Irish National League convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union and from Canada, and assure you of cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, GEORGE C. BETTS,
Chairman.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by hearty cheering.

Mr. Finerty moved that the resolutions be adopted section by section. Cries of "No, no."

Mr. Armstrong of Georgia seconded the motion.

Mr. Gannon desired them adopted by sections. If there was anything between the lines, which is due respect to their visitors from Ireland, which would bind the league to forever pursue its present course, despite an emergency of the future which might arise for a different course of action, then he desired to vote against it. [Cheers.]

Alexander Sullivan made an eloquent address which evoked wild cheering. He declared for the suppression of views dear to their souls. They did so that men in the gap might be untrammeled.

Mr. Davitt suggested in the spirit of harmony that the resolutions should once again be read and then be adopted unanimously.

Finerty said he would withdraw his motion.

The resolutions were then adopted by the convention rising, followed by frantic cheering.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Redmond, who spoke briefly but earnestly, and was rewarded with prolonged cheering. The convention at 1.10 p.m., upon the conclusion of Redmond's speech, adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Like yesterday the afternoon session of the convention was slow in assembling. It was not until long after 3 p.m., the hour named, that Judge Fitzgerald arrived and called the delegates to order. The minutes were then read and unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on constitution was read by William O'Conner of Wisconsin. He announced that the report had already been endorsed by Davitt, Redmond and Deasey. At the outset the report defined the objects of the league and the methods to be employed to attain these objects. [Sections] providing for organization of the league and the transaction of its business constituted the remainder of its report.

A delegate from Roche, N. Y., objected to a clause advising the league to boycott articles of English manufacture. He moved that clause be excluded from the report.

The clause was then put and the section remained in. There was practically no opposition. The scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the convention. The delegates rose en masse and cheered, and shouted, and it seemed as if the excitement would never cease. The section which had caused so much enthusiasm is as follows:

To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture and by using all legitimate influences discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

Following the adoption of the boycott clause the constitution was adopted in its entirety amid tremendous applause.

Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, Methodist clergyman, then addressed the convention and said: "If after trying every method Parnell should send a message 'Come and help us,' then," said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States."

The cheering at this point was terrific. When somewhat abated there was call after call for a speech from Rev. Father O'Reilly of Detroit. He gracefully declined, saying he was here simply to render an account of all the money he had recently "stolen." Laughter and cheers. The report of the committee on finances was then read. The report showed $320,282.57 had been collected in the last two years, and the report noted the exact sum to a cent that had been remitted Parnell or his trustees. Only $5,000 of the entire sum was still in the hands of the treasurer.

Bracy suggested that the Massachusetts system of five dollar collectors be extended all over the United States. The amount collected showed the results of such system.

At this point the chairman recognized the treasurer of the league, Father O'Reilly, who said they had heard from the men who had carried the muskets in the ranks. Now they should hear from the men who had carried the purse. O'Reilly then read the amount contributed by each state.

Secretary Sutton then arose and began reading his report. He announced that it was necessarily, to a great extent, if not wholly, a retrospective glance at the history of the league. Mr. Sutton read in a most inaudible tone. On motion the report was finally ordered received and printed without further reading.

The chairman announced that the next business was the election of a president for the league in America.

Brennan, of Nebraska, took the floor. He said the past presidents of the league were among the best and bravest of the Irish race in America. The presidency of the league was an office that had been filled by the honest, brainy, fearless Alexander Sullivan. Cheers upon cheers. Brennan referred in similar terms to Patrick Egan and to Patrick A. Collins. The speaker placed in nomination Nebraska's foremost citizen, John Fitzgerald.

Barry of Pennsylvania said he would present the name of a man whose character is stainless and whose reputation unblemished," a representative Irish-American citizen of Philadelphia, the city that had contributed one-sixth of all the money that had gone through the league coffers—Hugh McCaffrey of Philadelphia.

O'Conner of New York seconded the nomination of Hon. John Fitzgerald of Nebraska, the Eugene Kelly of the west.

Mr. McCaffrey arose and in stentorian tones said: "This convention has had a great success and harmonious so far. I move that Fitzgerald be nominated by acclamation."

Fitzgerald of Nebraska was elected president of the league by a vote of 708, to 244 for McCaffrey. The vote was at once made unanimous. McCaffrey was unanimously elected vice president and Rev. Father McKenna as second vice president.

Rev. Father O'Reilly was unanimously reelected for treasurer. General Martin of Baltimore was elected third vice president.

After electing the treasurer Delegate Deasey from Ireland took the platform to address the convention. He said history could not furnish a parallel in the way of allegiance which the Irish people had given to the national cause. For seven centuries the people at home had kept the lamp burning in the face of countless dangers and difficulties. Latterly they had been reinforced by at least eight millions of their fellow countrymen in this great republic of the west. Deasey reviewed the progress of the Irish cause and at the close of his address Secretary Sutton was unanimously re-elected.

Michael Davitt then rose amid loud cheering and in the course of a brief speech pointed to the most favorable results of the present harmonious convention. Davitt said while he and Finerty had crossed swords in a friendly manner he knew Ireland had no truer friend than Finerty. Davitt moved that a vote of thanks be given the presiding officer, Fitzgerald, which was done by acclamation.

Mrs. Parnell responded to a loud call and spoke a few words in which she paid a tribute to Michael Davitt and Gladstone. Gladstone, she said, was the first English man to give Ireland his hand.

Finerty responded immediately to a call for him and made a short speech. He had to say to the great Irish leader that he, as the son of thirty generations of Irish rebels, protested that the scant instalment of justice offered by Gladstone should not be accepted as a final settlement.

Davitt at once took the platform and said those who were first to oppose moral force were always first to come forward with speeches.

Finerty advanced excitedly and claimed that he should not be insulted.

Davitt replied calmly that he had not insulted Finerty and he was not going to be intimidated by any one. He maintained that the advance made by Ireland towards liberty had been wholly through the exertion of moral force.

The convention then [illegible] from Alex Sullivan. He replied that a single word had been uttered that would place the convention in the position of having the semblance of difference. Sullivan spoke in a conciliatory manner, doing much toward harmonizing the opposing factions.

At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

CHICAGO, August 19.—After adjournment of the Irish national league convention to-night the following cablegram, written by authority of the convention, was forwarded.

CHICAGO, August 19.

Hon Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, London

One thousand delegates of the Irish national league convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union, and also from Canada, and assure you cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention.

Signed, J. W. FITZGERALD,
Chairman Convention

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, August 19.—At the hour parliament met a depressing and persistent rain was falling, and the crowd gathered about Westminster building was small. Some enthusiasm was displayed on the arrival of various prominent leaders, but it was generally faint. The attendance in the house of commons was large. Many members arrived before they had had breakfast, in order to secure good seats. The queen's speech was as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of the last parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the year had been completed, in order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of that appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late parliament has come. The provisional nature of the arrangement made by the last parliament for the public charges of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further the consideration of necessary financial legislation.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The estimates which were submitted to the last parliament and only partially voted will be laid before you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: At the period of the year usually assigned for recess and after the prolonged and exceptional labor to which many of you have been subjected, I abstain from recommending now for your consideration any measures except those which are essential to the conduct of the public service during the remaining portion of the financial year. I am confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention.

An Avalanche Disaster.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Secretary Bayard has received a dispatch from the United States consul at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, giving an account of a slip of peat which occurred on the night of June 2d, causing loss of life and great destruction of property. Extending the entire length of the south shore of the harbor and at slight elevation is the peat from which the laboring public procure their fuel. There are no channels which drain the bog and large quantities of water collected there during long rains, which at certain seasons last for days at a time. For three days previous to the disaster a rain storm has prevailed. About 8 o'clock in the evening the bog began to quake, and finally with a noise like thunder it broke loose, rushing down upon the town, carrying away everything in its way, blocking up streets and piling up peat in places to a height of six or eight feet. Some walls were rent asunder, fences, porches and iron lamp-posts torn away. The boat houses were all swept away before its march. The bewildered and terrified population believed their town was being destroyed by an earthquake. The avalanche lasted only an hour, but its path was one of great devastation. A mass of scattered peat, amounting to no less than 50,000 tons, lay over the town. A boy of seven and an old man were lost. At the date of the dispatch, fourteen days after the slide, people were living near inundated parts fearing another disaster and were constantly on the alert.

The Cutting Affair.

EL PASO, Texas, August 18.—The Cutting case remains in statu quo, and Envoy Sedgwick has not yet arrived. Medina, the person who had Cutting incarcerated, sent to-day the following letter to the El Paso Times:

PASO DEL NORTE, August 18, 1886.

The Editor of the El Paso Times

ESTEEMED SIR:—Perhaps abusing the deference with which you afford me the use of your illustrious daily for all matter connected with the Cutting case, I again molest your attention with the enclosed document, a copy of one remitted by me four days ago to the second chamber of the supreme tribunal of Chihuahua in regard to the civil suit granted me for damages caused by the defamation of which Cutting is guilty. The facts in the trial of Cutting have been contorted in such a crude manner, there has been such an excess of unjust criticism against the acts of the judicial authorities of my country and of my humble self by many North American periodicals that I have believed it my duty to direct myself through the officious means offered by your paper to your numerous readers to demonstrate these propositions: "That it is not money that influences the conscience of a Mexican when his honor is involved, and that it is so to satisfy ignoble passions." Hoping you will give publicity to these lines, as well as the accompanying document, in addition to my obligations, have the honor to sign myself, as ever,

E. MEDINA.

The document enclosed, translated, reads as follows:

To the Magistrate of the Second Chamber of the Supreme Tribunal of the State

Emigdio Medina, of age and a citizen of this place, before you appears and respectfully declares: That having been notified by the second judge of this locality of the decree given by your honorable court, and that I, in person, or by attorney, should appear to institute a civil action granted me in the trial for defamation now in progress against an American, A. K. Cutting, and realizing the material damages which Cutting has caused me, of difficult reparation, and caring more for the dignity of my native country and my own delicacy, a most united by the international character which the foreign press has given the trial of Cutting, I desist from the civil action which I legally represent, as I consider this step of greater honor to my conduct. I protest to proceed without malice, etc., liberty and constitution.

Signed, E. MEDINA.

Paso del Norte, August 16, 1886.

Burke and Dempsey.

CHICAGO, August 19.—In a letter to the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, Jack Burke to-night issued a challenge to Jack Dempsey to box eight rounds, Queensbury rules, small soft gloves, any time between September 22d and November 1st, the match to take place in Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver or San Francisco, for gate receipts, any division of which Dempsey [illegible].

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mrs. A. D. Davis has returned from a several months absence at the east.

Mr. E. T. O'Brien yesterday sold five sets of cart harness to Messrs. McMurtrie and Streeter, the Midland contractors.

Hugh Fay is now suffering with an attack of mountain fever which he contracted during a recent visit to Aspen and Glenwood Springs.

Miss Lloyd, as will be seen by an advertisement in the lost column, will pay a large reward for the return to her of a fox terrier which she prizes very highly.

The Manitou Park hotel is doing a better business now than in any previous season. There are now about 90 guests being accommodated at the hotel and in tents and cottages.

A number of Colorado Springs Odd Fellows contemplate attending the national grand lodge of Odd Fellows which meets in Boston the middle of September. They have been offered very low rates for the round trip.

Mrs. C. G. Foster of Topeka, Kas., accompanied by her children is visiting her father, Mr. E. W. Buckingham, of this city. Mrs. Foster is the wife of Judge Foster of the United States federal court at Topeka.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Glenwood Springs Advocate, a bright seven column weekly newspaper, edited by James Coughlin, and published at Glenwood Springs, Garfield county, Colorado. The paper is democratic in politics, and is bound to succeed if the initial number is a sample of what the future issues are to be.

The third annual exhibition of the St. Louis Exposition and Musical association will open Wednesday, September 8th, and remain open until Saturday, October 31. Extensive preparations are in progress to make the display this season the grandest and most complete in the annals of such enterprises, and we confidently predict that the exposition of 1886 will excel any exhibition ever given in this country. Special rates will be offered on all railroads entering the city.

Mr. [illegible] E. Blood, of the firm of Cool & Blood, state agents of the National cash registers, is in the city in the interest of this ingenious little machine, which is now largely in use among the business men of the east. Mr. Blood has already disposed of five of these registers in Colorado Springs and one at Manitou. Those who desire to see the register work can do so by calling at Mr. F. E. Dow's store. While in the city Mr. Blood can be found at The Antlers.

From Thursday's Daily.

There is some talk of a democratic paper being started in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Charles Cavender of Leadville was in the city yesterday calling on old time friends.

Hon. [illegible] A. Risley and wife are now at East Hampton, New York, the guests of Mrs. Merry Parsons.

In the raffle of Charles Craig's painting of Pueblo De Laguna, Mr. Ed Newton carried off the prize. The picture is one of Craig's best efforts and is highly prized by the winner.

Major J. K. Hudson, editor and proprietor of the Topeka Daily Capital, came in yesterday from Kansas, and will spend a few days with his family, who occupy cottage No. 12 Cascade terrace.

A number of Knights Templar of this city are thinking favorably of attending the grand conclave of Knights Templar in St. Louis in September. They will also attend the great St. Louis exposition, which comes off at the same time.

Manager Nye received a telegram yesterday stating that Modjeska's date of appearance in Colorado Springs has been changed from Saturday, August 28 to Friday August 27th. On Saturday night she will open the new opera house just completed at Greeley.

The prohibitionists of El Paso county are called to meet at Court House hall on Friday, the 20th of August, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the state prohibition convention and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Mr. [illegible] and wife left for California on the Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon. They will go by the southern route, stopping over at Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Los Angeles and other points in southern California and return by San Francisco, Salt Lake City and the Denver & Rio Grande.

Mr. B. F. Johnson of Champaign, Illinois, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday. Mr. Johnson is traveling through the west as correspondent of the Country Gentleman of Albany, N. Y., and the Home and Farm of Louisville, Ky. He is exceedingly well pleased with Colorado, and says that Colorado Springs is the prettiest western town that he has yet visited.

We are told that a real, genuine dude, the first of the season, arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday. When he left the train he wanted a carriage to convey him to Manitou, also a conveyance to transport his baggage. When told that the charges would be $4 for the carriage and $3 for the baggage he changed his mind and concluded to ship the baggage by rail and walk to Manitou. At last accounts he was seen passing Colorado City with sweat drops as big as soap bubbles upon his noble brow.

A letter has been sent to the state military board requesting, in behalf of Company A, First Battalion cavalry, and the citizens of Colorado Springs, that the state military encampment be held here this fall. The advantages which Colorado Springs possesses have been fully set forth. There is no question but that we have the best city in the state in which to hold the encampment, and now that there is money sufficient in the treasury to defray expenses, moneyed considerations offered by other towns ought not to be entertained by the board. Select a place that will certainly suit the most of the military men, and that is Colorado Springs.

Coates Brothers, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, in their circular issued on August 15th, say that there has been very little change in prices since our last issue. The volume of business in all markets is very moderate and much less than seems consistent with the strong feeling that exists. Prices are very firm and some holders are unwilling to offer their stocks at present, but buyers find sufficient wool at market rates for their wants, and sellers are not disposed to make concessions to increase sales. Should the market for woolen goods follow the advance in the raw material, manufacturers would then be active purchasers, and the available supply would soon be found inadequate to meet their wants. With the cautious policy now being pursued by buyers, there should be a fair demand until later in the season it becomes evident that there is a material deficiency in the clip of the country, and that some of our wants will have to be supplied with foreign stock. The American demand has already been noted in the English markets. Latest advices show that the advanced prices at which the London auction closed, have since been exceeded in the open market, and there has also been a corresponding advance at both coarse and fine wool sales at other points. The outlook for the future value of our domestic wools is therefore very favorable, but the demand is restricted to the moderate wants of manufacturers who are yet unable to get any practical advance on their product.

From Friday's Daily.

Work is progressing quite rapidly on the new school houses in the Fourth and Second wards.

Mr. William O'Brien returned to Aspen yesterday via Denver and the South Park railway.

A special train will be run from Manitou for the accommodation of those who wish to see Modjeska in "As You Like It."

Mr. Peter Tennis leaves for Springer, New Mexico, to-day after a herd of 2500 head of cattle for the Maryland Cattle Co.

There will be a meeting of the B. F. Crowell hose company to-night for practice. All members are requested to be present.

The Nebraska editorial excursion, homeward bound from the Pacific coast, will arrive at Colorado Springs on Saturday and stop over a day.

Mr. A. [illegible], of the Silverton Miner, accompanied by his sister, Miss Gertie [illegible], is in the city. They were both formerly residents of Colorado Springs.

Miss Edith Robinson, a pianist from New York city, is in town. We understand that arrangements are being made for this celebrated artist to give a piano recital at The Antlers.

Mr. F. E. Myers, for so many years general passenger and freight agent of the Fort Wayne and Pittsburg railroad at Chicago, with his wife and daughter, arrived at Manitou last night.

Mr. Fred Stinson, the advance agent of Madame Modjeska, came up from the south last night and registered at The Antlers. He is one of the old timers on the road and is well up in his business.

Alderman [illegible]imebaugh is thinking quite seriously of making a 50 room addition to the Alamo hotel. Mr. Clark is meeting with such success since he took hold of the house that he needs more rooms.

The [illegible] Herald says: "Walter Monteith, who has been visiting Dr. Gardiner, returned to his home in Colorado Springs Wednesday morning. Walter will make a brief visit to his parents and then start for a term of hard study at school in Minnesota."

On account of a freight train being derailed near [illegible], on the Denver & New Orleans road, the passenger train was unable to get through yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Bacon & Carr sent their large band wagon out about two o'clock to transfer the passengers.

The boar spear used by Modjeska in "As You Like It" formerly belonged to Adelaide Neilson. Modjeska bought it at a sale of the effects of that handsome actress and keeps it as a memento of her professional sister's grace and beauty in the part of Rosalind.

Auditor Murphy sends us the following estimate of the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande, for the second week of August:

	For the week.		For the year	
	1886	1885.	1886.	1885
Freight	$102,079	$91,014	$2,750,63[illegible]	$2,622,014
Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]	728,[illegible]51	6[illegible]7,042
Express mails etc	8,200	9,059	2[illegible],[illegible]75	269,119
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Increase for week, $6,870 or 5 41-100 Per cent
Increase for the year, $198,213 or 5 60-100 Per cent.

Alamo Arrivals.—Mrs. [illegible] Anderson, Hutchinson, Kas.; S. C. Webber, [illegible] Webber, Miss Barbara Fricken, F. [illegible] McFarland, T. W. Wright, Denver; W. S. Holbrook, Ottawa, [illegible]; F. Ackerman, Manitou Park; W. [illegible] Mack and wife, Kansas City; [illegible] E. Quackenboss, F. [illegible] Comstock, Colorado City; E. [illegible] Winter, Chicago, [illegible]; E. Hogan, Kansas City; R. G. Gibson, Mason, Illinois; Lizzie Cooper and children, Cañon City; Mary Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Holmes, W. [illegible] McFarland, Robert [illegible] Smith, New Athens, Ohio.

R. R. Taylor, the druggist, had a very narrow escape from death yesterday morning. He was charging some soda fountains in the alley back of the store when the generator exploded with a loud report that could be heard all over the city. The machine flew into a hundred pieces, the principal portion of it, weighing several hundred pounds, striking Hundley's barn near the eaves, a distance of 30 or 40 feet from where he stood. The force of the explosion must have been terrific as the heavy iron and copper of which the generator was made was wrenched into almost every conceivable shape. Fortunately for Mr. Taylor he was standing on the side of the generator that afforded him the most protection, for had any of the large pieces struck him he would have been killed instantly. As it was, one of the pieces of iron struck him on the leg just above the knee, laying open the flesh and muscle to the bone. He was also cut quite badly about the face. The cause of the explosion is attributed to the fact that the valve leading to the gauge, which indicated the amount of pressure, was in some way stopped up, and instead of there being 240 pounds pressure there must have been nearer 400 pounds. This is the second time that Mr. Taylor has met with a similar accident, and from now on he declares that he will not have a generator about his establishment. He will be laid up at his home for a week or ten days.

Arrivals at The Antlers.—[illegible] D. Lee, Illinois; [illegible] Reid, W. C. Tyre, Kansas City; S. C. Fowler, Chicago; E. S. Elder and wife, Indianapolis; Miss Ruby Sexton, Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Rushville, Ind.; Mrs. G. W. Stout, Miss Rose Stout, S. C. Casey, W. W. Cloon, Cincinnati; James Coon and wife, Merrill, Wisconsin; W. E. Hargrove, Rushville, Ind.; A. Crary and wife, New York; [illegible] M. Clapp and wife, E. P. Clapp, Pennsylvania; [illegible] C. Ha[illegible] and wife, Waltham; P. Bohm, New York; [illegible] W. Harding, B. E. Rayland, Denver; J. P. Cobb, Baltimore; [illegible] E. [illegible], Omaha; E. B. S[illegible] and wife, Miss [illegible] Si[illegible], Kansas; A. T. Johnson and wife, Riverside; [illegible] V. Guthrie, G. E. Webster, Chicago; M. Strauss, St. Louis; J. Grandelmeyer, Nevada; S. Mann and wife, Cleveland; D. P. Dyer and wife, St. Louis; E. E. Dyer, St. Louis; F. M. Hawley, Central City; S. A. Teas, Central City; Henry Campbell, G. T. Dunham, Crawfordsville, Iowa; G. A. Rice, Glenwood Springs; W. C. Ayres, Kansas City; Moses Fowler, Wm. Vamnava, O. K. Weekly, Lafayette, Ind.; G. W. Pangborn and wife, Columbus, Ohio; E. F. Taggart, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Powell, Madison, Mrs. W. B. Staffe, Denver; A. Allen, Omaha; Miss Mary Spear, Nebraska; [illegible] S. Rogers and wife, Cameron, Mo.; James Vernon and wife, Leonard, Neb.; B. F. Smith and wife, Hastings, Neb.; [illegible] C. Bowman, Cleveland; M. P. White, Mrs. [illegible] B. White, C. A. Scribner, E. O. Parch, [illegible] E. Schune and family, Boston; C. W. Cross, Denver; Judge Thatcher and wife, Lawrence, Kas.; Fred. Simson, Andover, Mass.; [illegible] T. Kerr, Moses Fowler, W. S. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind.; [illegible] Poole, Denver; E. B. Nason, Troy, New York.

The Manitou Park Races.

The annual races at Manitou park, on Monday and Tuesday, gathered together quite a crowd of people. The hotel and all the outlying cottages and tents were full to overflowing. The heavy rain storm on Monday prevented the running of all the races so that a postponement was necessary. Vehicles and mounts of all characters and descriptions were brought into service, giving the race course quite a picturesque appearance. The judges were Messrs. Glockner, Pastorius, Stevens and Kent. The first race was called:

The first class cow pony race, 400 yards. Entrance $5, to go to winner with purse of $10 added:

J. H. Wike, gr m Marie 1
W. Spellman, d. m. mare 2
H. G. Thornton, ch m. Emma 3

Won by Marie a half length in 21 3-5 seconds.

Second race—For second-class (small) cow ponies, 400 yards Entrance $1, to winner:

F. C. Thornton, b g. count 1
W. Pastorius, g. g. Don 2
J. H. Wike, br. m. Nellie 3
H. Westgrave, b. g. Bull 4
F. Pulver, gr g. Buck 5
H. G. Thornton, b g. Punch 6

Time, 25 seconds.

The stakes were given to Buck, he being the only horse running through the first stakes, all the others running outside.

TUESDAY'S RACES.

First class hurdle race ¼ mile over five hurdles. Entrance $5, to winner.

F. C. Thornton, b g. Martin 1
H. G. Thornton, g g. Grizzly 2
J. M. Knapp, ch g. Charlie 3

This race proved very exciting. A good even start was made and all the horses came down abreast, taking the first two hurdles. The third hurdle proved a puzzler for H. G. Thornton and Grizzly, both taking a fine tumble. At the fourth hurdle Charlie and his rider, Mr. Wike, came to grief, so that F. C. Thornton easily won in a canter. No damage was done to either horses or rider, each mounting his horse together and riding out the race.

The second class hurdle race was very prettily run and was won by H. G. Thornton by a neck.

H. G. Thornton enters gr g. Croppy 1
J. H. Wike, gr. m. Marie 2

As seen, Messrs. Thornton and Wike after each had a severe fall, very quickly rode in the last hurdle race.

OUT WEST.

The Colorado Coal & Iron Co. are pushing development work on their coal claims at Thompson creek and vicinity.

Kansas papers are publishing an item to the effect that Roscoe Conkling wants Ingalls to be the next republican candidate for the presidency.

The authorities of Gilpin county are enforcing the Sunday liquor law and every saloon in the county is closed on that day. This is a state law.

The wool clip of the state this year is largely in excess of that of previous years. This will compensate, in a slight degree, for the loss on beef occasioned by last winter's severe weather.

The safe at the D. & R. G. ticket office in Durango was burglarized last Saturday night, but no funds were there, Agent Jackson having, as usual, deposited the money at the bank.

The Denver management report their acceptance of a challenge from Leadville to play a game for $500 a side, on the Denver grounds, August 24th, with a league umpire in charge.

A gentleman connected with the Denver, Texas & Gulf informed a Pueblo Star reporter that his company had a contract for transferring 1,000 cars of rails from Pueblo to the eastern end of the Midland.

The Aspen Times is authority for the statement that the Midland company has already expended $2,700,000 on their road between Colorado Springs and Aspen. Two thousand seven hundred men are now employed.

Mr. A. P. Leonard will cease the publication of the Chaffee County Times, at Buena Vista, and remove the plant to Leadville, where he will start a weekly mining, literary and society paper in connection with a first class job office.

Colorado at the present time is receiving a just share of the attention from capital. Railroad building and investments in mining property is the source of the inspiration. Colorado is a young state yet and within her confines there is room for much improvement.

The Silver Record asks why is it that in a country where cattle grow fat without feed and very little care and the land costs nothing, we have to pay more for our meat than they do where land is worth one hundred dollars per acre and beef constantly fed and cared for.

Colorado has not by any means been the only state which has suffered from drouth this summer. Most of the western states have been without rain the greater part of the summer. Indeed reports from Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and other states are to the effect that residents did not see rain from the middle of June to the middle of August.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending August 19 1886.

Andrews, Wm. 2	Howard, W F.
Bord, Mrs Emma,	Jackson, Chas C.
Bornett, E.	Jorskins, Mrs R G.
Bush, Susan,	Jones, James C.
Fowler, E W.	Johnson, A G.
Franklin, Mrs Alice,	Kelly, Thos. 2
Hatton, B.	Link, Chas.
Hawkins, Georgie,	Perkins & Lewis,
Hall, Mrs M E.	Singleton, A D.
Henriques, Edgar,	Sweet, Mrs Monnering,
Holderman, Jake,	Wind, Chas.
Jolman, Jake,	Willecks, Mrs E.
Hosford, Alice,	Williams, Mrs.
Losford, Mrs W F.	Winget, al C.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. I. PRICE, P. M.

DIED.

DONNEVIK—On August 17th, Clinton Max, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Donnevik, aged 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence, No. 5 West Costilla street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Friends of the family are invited.

LILLER—June 30th at Mount Sorrell, Leicestershire, England, aged 44, Sarah Helen Lillier, only sister of the late J. Elsom Lillier of Colorado Springs.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' association will commence work on September 15 at Nepesta and follow the spring programme to Homer Stark's on Squirrel creek, thence to J. O. Phillips' ranch on head of Bijou, thence the spring route to Jimmie's Camp. Peter Tennis is appointed captain.
J. O. PHILLIPS,
JULIEN GAMMON,
wh 21 4 Round-up Commissioners

My liver was so fearfully disordered and I felt so feeble and languid that I scarce took interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without relief until I used Parker's Tonic, which effected a permanent cure.—David Bash, Little Rock, Ark. csutw-ly

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

csutw-1y

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

we-15ly

MIDLAND SALOON,
Colorado City, Colo.
[illegible]
wf-19-tf.

GOOD BOOK
FOR STRANGERS AND INVALIDS!
[illegible]
Price 25c. For sale by [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Manitou express arrives at 7.05 p. m., leaves at 7.10 p. m.
No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, E. Moro and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10 48 a. m.
3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.32 p. m., departs 11.35 p. m.
5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4.52 p. m., departs 4.55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. Denver accommodation arrives at 8 40 a. m., departs at 8.45.
No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.50 a. m., departs 3.57 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City and Pueblo express, arrives 10.07 a. m., departs 10.10 a. m.
8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.05 p. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 4 run daily with the exception of Sundays.

SUNDAY TRAINS ONLY.

No. [illegible]. Going south, arrives at 11 10 a. m., leaves at 11.15 a. m.
No. 10. Going north, arrives at 5 20 p. m., leaves at 5.23 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 7—Leaves	10.55 a. m.	No. 4—Arrives	8 40 a. m.
No. 11— "	2.30 p. m.	No. 6— "	10.00 a. m.
No. 5— "	5.00 p. m.	No. 11— "	2 05 p. m.
No. 13— "	6 10 p. m.	No. 12— "	4 45 p. m.
No. 1— "	7.10 p. m.	No. 8— "	5 55 p. m.

Sunday excursion train No 9, going west, leaves at 11 15 a. m., and No. 10 from Manitou arrives at 5 20 p. m.

Trains No. 1 and 4 run daily except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...11.30 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.35 p. m.
" Denver.. 3.55 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days .... 8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays .... 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m.	
" "		4.30 p. m
		8.05 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	9.50 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.30 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		6.00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	[illegible]	
" "	[illegible]	
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		5.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	10 20 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou..	10.20 a. m.	10.20 a. m
"	3.10 p. m	5 40 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 2.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday, 2.00 p. m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

THE POPULAR RAILWAY
OF THE CENTRAL STATES.

ONLY LINE

Reaching by direct routes all the following large cities

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS,
CHICAGO, FORT WAYNE,
DETROIT, LAFAYETTE,
TOLEDO, SPRINGFIELD,
HANNIBAL, QUINCY,
KEOKUK, PEORIA,
KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS,
ST. JOSEPH, OMAHA,
DES MOINES, OTTUMWA,

Embracing the Principal Points of the Six Great States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, with Branch Lines or Close Connections to other cities not mentioned above.

[illegible] SLEEPING CAR LINES

Between St. Louis, New York and Boston, via Niagara Falls; Chicago and New York, via Detroit and Niagara Falls; St. Louis and St. Paul and Minneapolis; St. Louis and Chicago; St Louis and Kansas City; St. Louis and St. Joseph; St Louis and Council Bluffs and Omaha; St Louis and Des Moines; St. Louis and Toledo; St Louis and Detroit; Chicago and Kansas City; Kansas City and Des Moines; Detroit and Indianapolis

THE BEST ROUTE

Via Detroit or Toledo, to all parts of the EAST; via Detroit, Chicago, Ottumwa or Des Moines, to all parts of the NORTH; via Indianapolis, St. Louis or Kansas City, to all parts of the SOUTH; via Kansas City, St. Joseph or Omaha, to all parts of the WEST.

NO LINE CAN EQUAL THE CAR SERVICE OF THE
GREAT WABASH ROUTE

It includes Handsome New Coaches, Luxurious FREE Reclining Chair Cars, the Best Equipped Dining Cars on the Continent, the latest and most Elegant Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, the Splendid and Novel Mann Boudoir Cars and Palace Woodruff Sleeping Cars.

[illegible] should determine before starting to make a portion of his journey, or all, if possible, over the WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY. Any Coupon Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada will sell you tickets via the WABASH and give all desired information. For Maps, Time Tables, etc., write to

F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

C. H. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE
—FOR THE—
Weekly Gazette.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of present postoffice address of Jerry J. Cronan (or Cronin) and Michael Cronan (or Cronin). J. [illegible] of their wives or heirs. These persons, formerly of Lane county, Kansas, were in Colorado Springs in 1880-81. A liberal reward paid for their address. Address communications to

P. C. HUGHES,
Attorney.
Larned, Kansas, Box 216. cwg-24-1m*

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.
We grow hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.
It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.
The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla, in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, Single strength $1.00, Double strength $2.00, Triple strength, $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,
Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

UTE PASS HOUSE
C. [illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] above Manitou. Dealer in Wines, Liquors, Cigars etc. Keg and Bottle Beer, Lunches and Canned Goods. Hay, Stabling and Grain. Meals and Refreshments. Give us a call and be satisfied. [illegible]

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Piano, Organ, Voice, Theory, all Orchestral and Band Instruments. Modern Languages, Elocution. SPECIAL GOLD MEDALS for progress in Piano, Organ and Voice. VALUABLE FREE CLASSES. Strongest corps of Teachers in the West. $10 to $15 for 20 lessons. Pupils received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 9. Send for Calendar.

CHARLES H. MORSE, Director.

wg 3 om

Teachers' Examination.

The third quarterly teachers' examination for El Paso county, Colorado, will be held in the Court House hall, on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1886, commencing promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. All applicants are expected to be present at the hour of commencement. Certificates will be awarded to those who answer the required per cent of questions, and not simply because they try to answer them. B. A. P. EATON, County Superintendent.
dw h 5 wea td

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., July 17th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and that said proofs will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on September 9th, 1886, viz: Teodora Garnas, D. S. No. 10,041, for the w h[illegible] nw qr and se qr nw qr, sec [illegible], tp [illegible] s, r [illegible] w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francisco Duran, Lorenzo Vigil, Pedro A Gallegos and Benito Montragon, all of Eastonville postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

Francisco Larna, D. S. No. [illegible], for the [illegible] sw qr and w h[illegible] se qr sec [illegible], tp 12 s, r [illegible] w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Teodora Garnas, Lorenzo Vigil, Pedro A Gallegos and Benito Montragon, all of Eastonville postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

wg 24 6 M. BAYARD, Register

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., JULY 27TH, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 15th, 1886, viz: Catherine Castello, H. E. No. 2[illegible], for the [illegible] sec 2, tp 11 s, r 71 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Wilson, of Florissant, El Paso county, Colo.; L. O. de Pourtales, of Florissant, El Paso county, Colo.; Louis Baker, of Florissant, El Paso county, Colo.; E. J. Smith, now of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

wg-31 6 J. R. DE REMER, Register

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., June 29th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proofs will be made before U. S. land office at Pueblo, Colo., on September 16th, 1886, viz. George Watt, Jr., D. S., No 10,9[illegible], for the s hf ne qr sec 11, and w hf nw qr sec 12, tp 12 s, r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz. John Ogleson, of Eastonville postoffice, Wm. M. Little, of Elbert postoffice Charles Osgood, of Eastonville postoffice, John Lock, of Eastonville postoffice.

Also John Ogleson, D. S. No. 10,9[illegible], for the n hf sw qr and e hf nw qr sec 12, tp 12 s, r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz. Charles Osgood, of Eastonville postoffice, William M. Little, of Elbert postoffice, George Watt, Jr., of Eastonville postoffice, John Lock, of Eastonville postoffice.

wh-7-6t WM. BAYARD, Register

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., July 21, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proofs will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on September 25th, 1886, viz: George Beckwith, D. S., No 9,71[illegible], for the se qr nw qr, n hf sw qr sec 4, and ne qr ne qr sec 5, tp 16 s, r 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz. P. W. Boyce, of Fountain postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.; F. W. Baxter, Geo C. Robenstine and E Redmon, of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colo.

Also Cassie Watkins, D. S. No. 10,462, for the se qr sec 14, tp 16 s, r 66 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz. P. W. Boyce, of Fountain postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.; F. W. Baxter, George C. Robenstine and E. Redmon of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colo.

wg-6. 6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

President—Bernard Gilpin.

Vice President—James O. Phillips.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Dr. Wm. Strickler, Frank Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.

Round-up Commissioners—Julius Gammon, J. O. Phillips.

Foreman of the Round-up—Peter Tennis.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Cattle are gathered economically. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $2.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

From Saturday's Daily.

The Midland men are now throwing earth in the vicinity of the freight depot where they cross the Denver & Rio Grande track.

The Denver, Texas & Gulf up-town ticket office, which was closed up about a week or ten days ago, has been opened again and is in charge of Mr. Chauncey Curtiss.

We understand from persons who have been on the cattle ranges in this section of the state during the past few months that there are few calves in comparison to the number of cows on the range.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Herman, at Manitou, for violation of the civil rights bill in refusing a colored man a meal. It has been served, but the trial has not yet been called.

Judge Harrison, D. J. Martin, E. P. Scott and Dr. Corey will represent El Paso county at the meeting of the democratic central committee, which is to be held in Denver to-day. An effort will be made to have the representation in this county increased.

Mr. Edward Ferris, who has been spending a week's vacation at Cascade Cañon, returned home Thursday night. He reports having a very pleasant time and thinks that a week's lay-off from the cares of business has done him much good.

The certificate of incorporation of the Argentum Mining company has been filed with the secretary of state. It is a Colorado Springs company, with $100,000 capital, organized by J. J. Hagerman, Harvey Young, William L. Marble, Theodore M. Davis and Joel M. Hayes.

Late on Wednesday a prisoner by the name of Connors escaped from the penitentiary at Cañon City, stole a horse and buggy that was tied in the street belonging to Dr. T. E. Craven and left for parts unknown. On Thursday a dispatch was received by Sheriff Dana stating that the man had headed this way and to be on the lookout for him. Late Thursday evening Under Sheriff Len Jackson and District Clerk Stove , who were driving south of the city, found the horse and buggy near the Rose ranch. The horse had been unhitched from the buggy and tied to the wheel. At the point where the buggy was found there are roads going in four different directions and the officers are at a loss to know what direction the escaped convict took. They have good reason to believe that he is secreted in the city somewhere, as it is thought that he took breakfast here yesterday morning.

From Sunday's Daily

Mr. E. W. Edwards went to Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday morning.

Rev. T. W. Tate of Sedalia, Missouri, will preach at the Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. F. A. Mangold left yesterday afternoon for Summit Park, where he will join a surveying corps on the Midland.

Mr. W. R. Collins, until recently engaged in the commission business, has purchased two lots on North Wasatch avenue, upon which he will erect a dwelling and a store house. Mr. Collins proposes to keep a full stock of general merchandise.

Manager Nye closed a contract yesterday for the appearance of Madam Modjeska in our opera house Saturday evening, August 28. The play in which she will appear has not been decided on as yet. The engagement will no doubt be a great success.

The thunderstorm which visited this city Friday afternoon seems to have been quite general. The storm was particularly severe in the vicinity of Silver Cliff and Cañon City. A bridge was washed away in the Grand canon, and two west of the cañon were rendered impassable. The Arkansas river at Cañon City is reported to have raised nine feet inside of an hour.

The fall session of the public schools will commence three weeks from to-morrow, and the fall term of Colorado college will begin on September 8. The many friends of Prof. W. D. Sheldon will be glad to learn of his intended return to the city and the renewing of his former connection with the college.

The Baptist Sunday school has a birthday mission box in which the children put as many pennies as they are years old when they have passed a birthday .... [illegible]

that they were born in a Christian land. Teachers and scholars alike are interested. It will be opened the last Sunday in March, 1887.

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers for the week ending August 18th, reported by F. G. Rowe, real estate agent:

CITY PROPERTY.

Theodore Ingalsbe to E C Mons, und half int in lts 25 and 26 blk 82	$ 1250
... and Callie Hays to Dora M Harrison, 50x190 ft of blk 247 add 1 beginning 258 ft w of ne cor of said blk	400
Dora M Harrison to Lucy Burtnett, 50x190 ft of blk 247 add 1	550
E W Herndon jr to Warren Libby, lt 22 blk 101	150
S W Clark to C D Henderson and F A Wadleigh, s half of n half lt 2 blk 24 add 1	
A L Lawton to Rose Denman, lts 17 and 18 Tenney's sub of pt of blk 215 add 1	
F G Rowe to G W and W E Thorne, 350x 90 ft off of se corner blk 214, add 1	
Sarah B Jackson to Deborah Wharton, lt 8, blk 303, add 2	400
C C Clark to S W Clark, n hf of lt 2, blk 24, add 1	1,200
... A Connell to C A Rowe, land off ne corner blk 214, add 1	1
W ... Macomber to ... Hays, 50x190 ft in blk 247, add 1	
Mrs Mary ... to ... G Brown, s hf ..., blk 207, add 1	
Colorado Springs Co to F G Rowe, nw qr of sw qr of sw qr of sec 8, tp 14, s r, 66 w	
Colorado Springs Co to G W and W E Thorne, ne qr of sw qr of sw qr and sw qr of ne qr of sw qr, sec 8, tp 14, s r, 66 w	
... W Brannan to ... R Ehrich, lts 31 and 32, blk 71	
Mary A Blakeslee to ... J Corum w 115 ft of lts 9, 10 and 11, blk 7	
... Corum to ... B Coates w 115 ft of lts 9, 10 and 11, blk 7	
... E Barlow admr to M A Leddy lt 9, blk 1 of sub of blks 230 and 232, add 1	

COLORADO CITY.

Louise R Rodman to G H Logan lt 29, blk 142	40
Calanthe Sheldon to S Davidson lt 22, blk 108, lt 17, blk 130, lt 19, blk 121, lts 18 and 21, blk 122, lt 10 blk 125, lt 21, blk 1.. and lt 19, blk 108	150
F A Hummel to Anthony Bott lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 30, 31, 32, blk 181 and lt 9, blk 184	500
D Ames to Mary Van Meter lt 25, blk 149	15
Colorado City Town company to J P Ellingsworth lt 18, blk 149	8
Colorado City Town Co to Jno Irving, lt 12, blk 125.	3

MANITOU PROPERTY.

Eliza Rickens to Robt Rickens, lt 1, blk ..., and pt lt 2, blk ...	1
Colorado Springs Co to W A Bell, lt 11, blk N.	2000
Catharine C Williams to Y P Jackson, lt 19½, blk A.	800
W L Cook to Isaac Davis, pt lt 8, C R Standish's sub, blk C.	1
F E and Minnie Van Buskirk to F Barfeldes, lt 1, blk G.	700
... W Barlow, admr, to M A Leddy, und half int in lt 45, blk P.	

GLEN PARK PROPERTY.

Glen Park Assn to N ... Gilmore and ... Vincent, lts 15, 16 & 6, blk 23	300
Glen Park Assn to W F Thompson, 332 lts in Glen Park.	1

PALMER LAKE PROPERTY.

W F Thompson to ... E Eicholtz, lts 13 & 14, blk 44.	100

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

G W and W C Saunders to the Colorado Midland Railroad co, strip of land 100 ft wide through ne qr of sw qr sec 31 and se qr of sw qr sec 30 tp 12 s r 68 w	150
S Y Thompson to the Colorado Midland Ry Co, strip of land 100 ft wide through sw qr of nw qr sec ... tp ...	700
Jonathan Goodrich to S Greenway, s hf of sw qr of sw qr and w hf of se qr of sw sec 7 tp 12 s r 64 w	125
G Y Cornish to S Greenway, nw qr of se qr sec 7 tp 12 s r 64 w	300

Mr. C. F. Schneider, of Washington, D. C., is registered at the Alamo. Mr. Schneider is connected with the United States signal service corps, and has come to relieve Mr. J. P. Ramsay, who has been on the peak continuously for some time. Mr. Schneider will fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Private Sherwood last spring.

We learned yesterday from ranchmen who reside in the eastern section of the county that one of the most severe storms of the season occurred in that locality last Monday evening. Rain was very badly needed, as the feed upon the range was rapidly burning up. They further stated that the storm appeared to be heavier further east, in the western part of Bent county.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress will be held in Denver on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th of next month. The local committee in charge of the meeting are A. Gallup and William N. Byers, of Denver, and George H. Parsons, and Col. Edgar T. Ensign, of this city. Excursion rates have been arranged with the railroads and hotels. Among the papers which will be read before the congress are the following: "Colorado Climate and its Effect Upon Tree Growth," by Mr. George H. Parsons of this city, and "Management of Rocky Mountain Forests," by Colonel E. T. Ensign, forest commissioner of Colorado.

Sherman, Hall & Co., a prominent wool commission house of Chicago, in their circular of August 10th state that "The market has been quiet. Sales aggregate 600,000 lbs., mostly in moderate sized lots, which have gone largely to manufacturers. Bright medium wools continue to find a ready market as often as offered in car-load lots. The offerings are meagre and the entire stock in hands of dealers is considerably less than a year ago. Fine western is stagnant. Large sales could only be effected at concessions from asking prices." The following quotations are given for Colorado, Texas and territory wools:

Fine	19@23
Fine medium, ½ blood	20@25
Medium, ⅜ blood	19@26
Low medium, ¼ blood	19@22
Coarse and carpet	15@ 0

No doubt many of our citizens are anxious to learn how soon the new flume over the Monument will be completed and water

turned into the irrigating ditches. In conversation yesterday with Aldermen Skinner and Lawton, the former the chairman and the latter a member of the committee on streets, alleys, bridges and ditches, we ascertained that the contractor, Mr. Bruseo, expects to have the flume ready for use by next Wednesday. The work of building and repairing the flume has been more than was at first supposed. Alderman Skinner estimates that there was a depth of ten feet of water over the flume at the late flood. The banks on each side of the creek where the flume crosses have been washed away to such an extent as to necessitate a lengthening of the flume to sixty feet over its former dimensions. The work has been pushed as rapidly as possible, and the committee hope to have the flume completed at the time mentioned above.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Messrs. Buckman, of The Antlers, are visiting their ranches on the Powder river in Wyoming.

Mr. L. A. Kittredge of The Antlers has gone east on a vacation and will remain away a month or six weeks.

Mr. Guy Humphrey can again be found in his old position at the postoffice. He started in regularly again yesterday morning.

Mrs. Everett Bird nee Sigafus, of New York, formerly of Colorado Springs, is in the city on a visit to her friend, Miss Nellie Kerr.

Water Superintendent Frost last night cut off 25 or 30 who were either unable to pay water rentals or were using it in violation of the ordinance.

Mr. Y. O. Wilbour of Denver was in the city yesterday on a visit to his son, Mr. M. H. Wilbour. It seemed kind of natural to see him around again.

J. S. Haynes has disposed of his flour, grain and feed business to J. F. Seldomridge & Son. The new firm will take possession about the first of September.

All of the flag chains to be used in riprapping of the Monument banks, for the protection of the new iron bridge, has been received and unloaded from the cars.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Peck extend a cordial invitation to the young people of the congregation of the First M. E. church to spend next Thursday evening with them at the parsonage.

Charles B. Seldomridge, who has been connected with the management of the Old Man mine at Fleming, near Silver City, returned home on Sunday after an absence of over a year and a half.

Marshal Saxton caged four drunk and disorderly persons yesterday afternoon. Three of them were strangers and one an old offender. He had quite a lively tussle with two of the strangers, but took them in all the same.

Mr. Charles S. Hinchman of Philadelphia, a large steel manufacturer, also a large stockholder in the Colorado Springs company, is in the city. He is accompanied by Mr. ... T. Jackson, a prominent real estate man of Philadelphia.

Captain W. B. Tuttle of the stationery department of the Denver & Rio Grande paid Colorado Springs a business visit yesterday. The captain looks about as natural as ever and it reminds one of old times to see him upon the streets.

Large quantities of freight reach this city every day. Yesterday there was a car load of watermelons for Sandiego, a car of stoves for G. S. Barnes & Son and a car load of potatoes and a car load of flour for A. D. Craigue & Co.

Mr. William O'Brien came down from Aspen on Sunday to attend to some legal business here. He seems thoroughly well pleased with his mountain home and says that he has picked up a very nice practice, considering the length of time he has been there.

Mr. and Mrs. ... B. C. Lucas lost their eight months old infant, a boy, on Sunday evening. Funeral services took place from the Catholic church yesterday afternoon at 3 30 o'clock. The remains will be placed in the cemetery vault for a short time and afterwards taken to St. Louis for interment.

Jesse Seligman, the celebrated New York banker, who, with his family are stopping at The Antlers, has invited some friends to accompany them to Denver to see Modjeska. The party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Seligman, her three daughters, Mrs. Jasper, Mrs Ziegler, Mrs. Buckman, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, Miss Murphy and the Messrs. Sterling, Davis and Fernberg, left yesterday morning in Mr. Seligman's elegant private car. They will return this evening. All are guests of The Antlers.

The Alamo Arrivals—Mamie Harsh, Leadville; E. O. Fisher, Johnston, Pa.; Mrs. M. A. Jordan, Pueblo; L. C. Pinkney, Peoria, Ill.; W. H. Dunlap, Denver; O. P. Samuels, Kentucky; Ralph Chase, New York; Geo. W. Bissell, Rock Creek; Mrs. E. R. Smith, Mrs. M. W. Powell, Chicago; Chas. G. Pillsbury, O. E. L. Pillsbury, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. Dr. Fitzgerald, St. Louis; James R. White, New York; William Dana and wife, Gainesville, Tex.; John Casper, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. Jackson, S. B. Coolidge, George Holmes, Washington, D. C.; R. W. Scarlett, Baltimore; Dr. J. F. Hartigan, Washington, D. C.; T. M. Benedict, Chicago; James Doolittle, Pueblo.

The Drake Veteran Zouaves of Ellsworth, New Jersey, arrived in the city Sunday morning from Salt Lake City, and left for Kansas City at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The company mustered about 91 and was to have been here on Friday night, but owing to washouts they were delayed, consequently their stay here had to be shortened from two days to about six hours. All were very much disappointed as they had been figuring on the pleasant time that they would have when they reached Colorado Springs and Manitou. The zouaves have been in attendance at G. A. R. encampment ... [illegible]

ing had a very enjoyable trip. On their way home from here they will be given receptions at Kansas City, Chicago and Philadelphia. It was the intention of the zouaves to have given an exhibition drill here but on account of the scarcity of time they were unable to do so. Next year the zouaves will visit Europe.

Antlers Arrivals—J. R. Venable, Kansas City; F. C. Platt, Elizabeth Woods, Garden City; F. Clarke and wife, U. S. A.; E. F. Leaman and wife, Laramie City, Wy.; Dona Sweet, Mrs. Dr. Fitzgerald, Topeka; W. T. Barnes and wife, Rockford, Ill.; Judge Wm. Marsh, Quincy, Ill.; P. J. Flynn, Denver; E. J. Higgins, A. Sagendorf, Denver; B. S. Campbell and wife, Highland, Kas.; A. Maclean, Denver; L. Bernard, Buffalo; A. P. Arbuckle, Cheyenne; W. E. Forest; Mrs. E. J. Lemon, Mrs. M. Lemon, New York city; M. F. Herron, E. G. Ernest, J. S. McCullough, J. W. Cline, M. C. Gardner, G. S. Fulmer, Pittsburg.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Regular Meeting Last Night.

The second regular meeting of the city council for the month of August was held last evening, with Mayor Dow, and Aldermen Hemenway, Himebaugh, Wilder, Stillman and Skinner present. Absent, Aldermen Lawton, Hughes and Bentley. The minutes of the previous regular meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Skinner, from the committee on streets, alleys, bridges and ditches, reported that the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Railway company had requested that they might be allowed to withdraw their petition for the right of way over and on the streets and alleys of the city.

He further reported that work was progressing rapidly upon the flume, and the committee hoped to have all the damage by the late flood repaired in a very short time. The report of the city treasurer for the month of July was read and placed on file.

Alderman Wilder introduced an ordinance concerning an ordinance concerning bridges. The ordinance reads as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful hereafter for any person to ride or drive over any bridge within the corporate limits of the city faster than a walk.

SEC. 2. No more than twenty-five head of live stock shall be driven at one time upon the bridge over Monument creek upon Huerfano street.

SEC. 3. It is hereby declared to be unlawful to paste any handbill or poster or to paint, mark, nail or attach any advertisement or notice upon any part of any bridge within the corporate limits of this city. Any person who may violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be declared guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the rules were suspended and the ordinance was adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Skinner, Stillman, Wilder, Hemenway and Himebaugh; absent, Lawton, Hughes and Bentley.

The poll tax ordinance was then taken up and passed by the unanimous vote of the aldermen present.

The ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles upon the sidewalks of the city and upon the walks in the public parks within the city limits was taken up and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Wilder, Skinner, Hemenway, Himebaugh and Stillman.

On motion of Alderman Wilder the ordinance relating to intoxicating liquors was referred to the committee on ordinances.

The following bills were read and allowed:

John Schneider	$ 3 75
Bacon & Griswold	18 00
H. C. McCreery	335 05
Bridge work	281 50
Casualty work	249 50
D. Barr	3 00
Repairs on water works	3 00
Peter Downs	4 00
Bacon & Carr	12 00
G. B. Southcotte	1 50
W. H. Lloyd	1 50

The bill of W. L. Roby & Co., amounting to $77.24, was referred to the committee on streets, alleys, bridges and ditches.

Mr. E. C. Gilmore made a statement to the council upon the condition of the sidewalk on the east side of Wahsatch avenue between Willamette and St. Vrain streets. He said that it would be necessary to have a definite grade established, and stated his willingness to repair the sidewalk in front of his residence if the council would direct property owners on the same street north of his residence to do the same. On motion of Alderman Wilder the request of Mr. Gilmore was referred to the committee on streets and ditches. The council then adjourned.

Annual Press Excursion.

The following circular has been issued by the secretary of the State Press association:

COLORADO STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FRUITA, COLO, August 12th, 1886.

To Members:

The ninth annual meeting of the association will convene in Denver, at the Markham, on Tuesday, September 7th, at 10 a. m. The eastern trip having been abandoned, arrangements are being made—through the courtesy of S. K. Hooper, esq., of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad—for a trip to Wagon Wheel Gap and the San Juan country. A complete itinerary, covering a trip of about ten days, will be reported at the annual meeting. Special rates have been tendered at the Markham and at Hot Springs hotel, at the Gap. The rule regarding proxies will be rigidly enforced. None but members will be allowed on the excursion. Each one has the privilege of taking one lady, "wife, sister, mother or sweetheart," and no more. For further information address the secretary as above until September 1. After that date at Room 1, Welch block, corner Sixteenth and Champa streets, Denver.

W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

HON. CHARLES P. BRYAN, President.

New Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—It is learned at the treasury department that the new silver certificates authorized at the last session of congress will not be ready for issue before November. The $1 certificates will have a vignette of Martha Washington, the $2 certificates a vignette of General Hancock in full uniform and the $10 certificate a vignette of Vice President Hendricks. The design for the silver certificate has not yet been selected. It is said that either Gen. Grant or Gen. McClellan will be selected .... [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Manitou express arrives at 7.05 p. m., leaves at 7.10 p. m.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10 48 a. m.

3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.33 p. m., departs 11.35 p. m.

5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4.52 p. m., departs 4.55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. Denver accommodation arrives at 8.40 a. m., departs at 8.45.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.50 a. m., departs 3.57 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City and Pueblo express, arrives 10.07 a. m., departs 10.10 a. m.

8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.05 p. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 4 run daily with the exception of Sundays.

SUNDAY TRAINS ONLY.

No. . Going south, arrives at 11.10 a. m., leaves at 11.15 a. m.

No. 10. Going north, arrives at 5 20 p. m., leaves at 5.23 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 7—Leaves	10.55 a. m.	No. —Arrives	8 40 a. m
No. 11— "	2.30 p. m.	No. 6— "	10.00 a. m
No. 5— "	5.00 p. m.	No. 14— "	2.05 p. m
No. 13— "	6.10 p. m.	No. 12— "	4.45 p. m
No. — "	7.10 p. m.	No. 8— "	5.55 p. m

Sunday excursion train No. 9, going west, leaves at 11.15 a. m., and No. 10 from Manitou arrives at 5 20 p. m.

Trains No. 1 and 4 run daily except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...11.30 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.35 p. m.
" Denver.. 3.35 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.......................8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.............8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.	
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m.	
" "		4.30 p. m
" "		8.00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	9.30 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	5.00 p. m
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	10.20 a. m.	
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	10.20a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou	10.20a. m.	10.20 a. m
"	5.10 p. m.	5.40 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday a 2.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 5.00 p. m.
Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday 2.00 p. m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

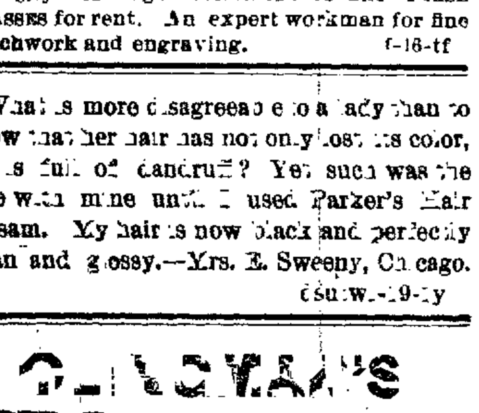
Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

Mr. D. Ashby has just received a large assortment of novelties direct from New York which he will place on exhibition in his show windows this week. Everyone should take a look at them, as they are entirely new to the people in this part of the country, and quite a curiosity. A large assortment of fine FIELD GLASSES for rent. An expert workman for fine watchwork and engraving. f-16-tf

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E. Sweeny, Chicago. dsu:w-19-ly

... TOBACCO REMEDIES



The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

Has made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

... NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

... TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

... DURHAM, N. C. U. S. A.

... STATE AGENTS,

The Buckeye Light ... HOLDS AND PASSES THROUGH ... The Lime Kiln Mower. The New Light Mower —ALSO— ... —FOR THE SAME— The New England ... —AND— ... Hay Rakes. ... Pixley & Webster's, 118 East Pike's Peak Avenue 118. we lo tf

... S. Barnes & Son

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Nails, WAGONS & CARRIAGES

CHAMPION Front and Rear Cut Mowers.

CHAMPION Self Rakes and Droppers to be sold at Low Prices.

OSBORNE Steel Frame Harvesters and Binders.

POWELL & DOUGLASS Vaneless ... Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

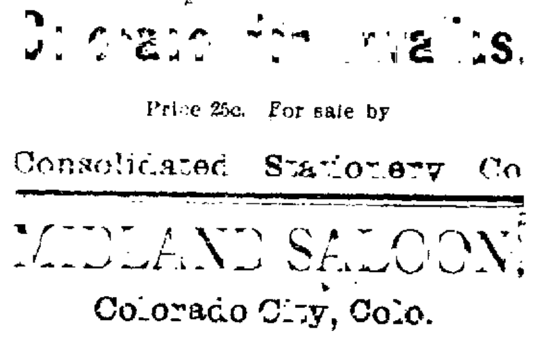
17 S. Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. we16 tf

... Manufacturers of and Dealers in ... SHINGLES, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs. wd tf

GOOD BOOK FOR STRANGERS AND INVALIDS: Colorado for Invalids. Price 25c. For sale by Consolidated Stationery Co

MIDLAND SALOON, Colorado City, Colo. ... wf-19-tf.

THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO. B. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY. R.A.LIEBIG. TREASURER. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLO. ALSO OWN ... ON LEFT SIDE, ALL YOUNG STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts:

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

We grow hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, Single strength $1.00; Double strength $2.00, Triple strength, $3.00. If your druggist have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.